Social Conditions Improvement of — 1914

MORAL STANDARDS OF THE RACES.

The Chicago Defender 4-26-'14

The report of investigators—students of the Washington University School of Social Economy—covering the period from March, 1911, to March, 1912, makes some startling and alarming disclosures.

That portion dealing with the birth of illegitimate children discloses the fact that 17 high school girls, 13 teachers, and one college girl had become unmarried mothers. Nearly 700 fatherless children were born in St. Louis. Of the high school girls, 12 were white, and 5 colored; of the teachers, 12 were white, and one colored.

The report shows that the birth rate of illegitimate children is highest among domestics and servants; domestics include those who make their homes with their employers, and servants are those who go home at night.

Of the domestics, 253 were white, and 80 colored. Of the servants 50 were white, and 10 were colored.

These distressing figures prove beyond doubt, that morality is not altogether a question of race or environment, but one of **Christian Character**. Think of it! 13 teachers, with probably 1500 children to instruct and direct into paths of virtue, intelligence and right living, standing before those children day after day, with a full knowledge of their sin, lashed by an accusing conscience that told them time and again, that they were unfit to come in contact with innocence, much less build the foundation for its character.

The comparison of the figures, given as they are by classes, prove the Negro women and girls to be no more immoral than their white sisters, but we should be ashamed of any per cent however small, and we must seek the cause and endeavor to remove it. Where is the fault? Is it in the home, or school? These are questions for the principals and parents to seriously consider.

More heart to heart talks between parents and daughters, and less temporizing with teachers of questionable character by principals, will do much toward bringing results, for one of two things is certain; either these teachers and high school girls were betrayed by their supposedly respectable associates, or they visited questionable persons after dark. The stubborn fact remains, that the investigators have given no names, so that it behooves every teacher and high school girl to walk carefully.

Then, who are the men responsible for the fall of these women and girls? Since the vicious white and Negro men are not the associates of these women and girls, it must be concluded that they are men in the higher walks of life, veritable "wolves in sheeps' clothing." If this conclusion is wrong, then the women and girls are worse than appears on the surface of this report.

CARING FOR OUR POOR.

A FEW YEARS AGO it was an uncommon thing to find one of the race begging on the streets or from door to door soliciting alms, but to-day in what is known as the "Black Belt" they are found to the number of one or two in a block. Something has happened, either we are poorer now than we were in the past or we are less charitable. It was our boast that among the hundreds who depended upon the gifts of others for their maintainance, there was seldom if ever a dark face. Not that we did not have poor among us but strange as it may seem, pride kept them from appearing as paupers in public. If they were not cared for by friends or relatives they sought public institutions where they felt they had a right to go. These poor unfortunates must live and it is our solemn duty to care for them. But the street is decidedly no place for them. And steps should be taken at once to place them where they can be made comfortable. We sometimes ease our conscience as day after day we pass a blind person or one who is physically incapable of making their way in the world by dropping a coin in their hand. How many of us stop to think this charity is but temporary and at best but a scant existance can be eaked out in this manner. Money isn't everything, put your heart and soul into the cause, organize societies whose sole purpose it is to care for the unfortunates. The Jewish people of all races have solved the problem of caring for their own dependents and they never ask nor do they receive aid from any other nationality. It is a matter of pride with them as it should be with us. Life is most uncertain, to-day we may be bountifully supplied with this world's goods, to-morrow we may be as poor as the proverbial poor mouse. To-day we may be in perfect health, to-morrow a physical wreck, so it behooves us to give this matter more than a passing thought and do unto others as you would have them do unto you.

HOME BUILDING THE MAINSTAY OF THE NATION.

The New York Age 5-21-'14,

Home building is the chief mainstay of the Christian philosophy, and therefore of the Christian nation. The stress is not put upon this fact that should be because everybody has been taught to look to heaven and beyond the grave, and not to earth and this side the grave, for the new and better conditions of life and living for mankind, and necessarily to overlook or neglect the main things of the present in the expectation of reaping some sort of "harvest" in the future life. It is much like chasing shadows; the nearer you get to them the further away they seem to get from you, although the relative distance remains the same.

The Christian home, church and State represent the highest development of mankind since the flood, and differentiate those who possess them in Europe, the Americas and the South Pacific islands from those of Asia Felix and Asia Minor and Africa, who do not have them, but who have the old harem life and many wives for one man—as many as he can purchase and support—the old state of headman elected by the tribe or the old tyrant who conquers and maintains his position by the sword, with the priesthood of Confucius, Buddha and Mahommed to bless and justify it all, and with immoral stagnation or degeneration from age to age as the unvarying and horrible results.

In his forty-sixth annual report as principal of Hampton Institute, published in the Southern Workman for May, among other things, Dr. H. B. Frissell says:

"In slavery days the Negro hardly knew the meaning of the word 'home.' And even since emancipation, the masses of the race have regarded the house where they have existed as merely places in which to pass the night. The church, instead of the home, has been the center of amusement and recreation. There is a tremendous need of leaders in home-making, not only among the Negroes, but also among the Indians, who have only recently begun to make homes apart from the tribe. Every young woman who enters Hampton receives a thorough training in cooking, sewing, care of rooms and dining tables; and all else that belongs to home life. The school is endeavoring to provide well-trained home-makers."

The development of the home life, and home building, like that of the church life and building among the colored peope since they were emancipated, some fifty years ago, has been one of the most tremendous, remarkable and significent facts in the life of the nation. No other phase of their development argues so eloquently for them before the bar of public opinion, not only of their own land but of all Christian lands, for broad and fair treatment in all of the complicated relationships of living and effort. They are in the household of Faith, and of it, and must be treated as [illegible]ch, by the lords of the land, or deny the Christian

brotherhood and fellowship, and suffer the consequences.

The principle has already been violated in practice by all of the old slave holding States and sanctioned by the Federal Congress and Supreme Court, while the white churches all over the country acknowledge the principle of Christian brotherhood but deny flatly or dodge cowardly the principe of Christian fellowship. Their separate marriage and divorce laws are a direct blow at honorable and self-respecting home life and buiidlng, as they protect the white home and leave the colored home naked and exposed indeed.

Hampton Institute, and the many other schools of similar character, have done and are doing a wonderful work in educating colored young people as home builders and sustainers. No greater work has or can be done for them. In country districts people seldom change their ways, unless they have a teacher. What was good enough for their fathers and mothers, in home as well as other matters of domestic economy, they consider good enough for them, and they are slow to adopt new and better ways. It is so with all people, without distinctions of race and color. The colored schools of the South and the teachers they have educated and sent among the people during the past fifty years have done the great work of giving us the millions of colored Christian homes we now have throughout the country, aided in a very large measure by the teachings of the colored churches and Sunday Schools. Home building is, indeed, the mainstay of the nation.

NEGRO ORGANIZATION SOCIETY WILL BRING LARGE GATHERING

First Session to Be Held In St. John's A. M. E. Church.---Elaborate Program Outlined.---Dr. Washington to Speak.

The Journal & Guide

The annual meeting of the Negro Organization Society of Virginia which will convene in St. John's A. M. E. Church, next Wednesday morning will bring to Norfolk a large gathering of social uplift workers from all parts of the state.

The following is an outline of the program for the meeting:

First Day, Morning Session at St. John's A. M. E. Church. Invocation—Dr. F. J. Wallace.

Addresses of Welcome—Major I. Walke Truxton, W. H. C. Brown.

Responses—Dr. W. T. Brown, Major Wm. H. Johnson.

What Norfolk is doing for Education of the Negro—Prof. J. Paul Spence.

How the Negro Organization Society is meeting the Fundamental Needs of the Negro—T. C. Erwin.

Symposium—What our Organization has done for the Education of the Masses and for Public Health—By representatives of fraternal organizations.

Church Organizations—By various ministers and laymen.

Evening Session, Bute Street Baptist Church

Invocation—Dr. M. E. Davis.

Violin Solo, Mr. Wm. Kemp.

Symposium—What our Organzation has done for the Education of the Masses and for Public Health—Representatives of church conventions and associations.

What can the Negro Organization Society do for the cities?—Rev. L. O. Lewis.

Report of the Southern Sociological Society—W. T. B. Williams.

Address—Dr. Chas. S. Morris.

Second Day, Morning Session at St. John's A. M. E. Church.

Invocation—Rev. H. L. Barco.

What has been done in my community for the Promotion of Education and Health.

What Our Organization has done for the Education of the Masses and for Public Health.

Negro Health as Related to Negro Progress—Dr. A. L. Pacy.

Methods of Co-operation in Agriculture—J. B. Pierce.

How can the Negro Organization Society best work with the Various Organizations for Social Uplift—Rev. J. C. Diamond.

Methods of Co-operation in Land Buying—T. C. Walker.

Evening Session.

Invocation—Rev. J. H. Hughes.

How White People can aid this movement—Mrs. Julia Smith.

Address—Dr. Buttrick.

Introduction of Dr. Washington—Dr. C. S. Morris.

Address—Dr. Booker T. Washington.

Admission to the Armory will be by ticket, but there will be no admission price charged.

THE NEW LINCOLN HOUSE SETTLEMENT

Miss Elizabeth Walton, 417 West 114th street, one of the patronesses of the settlement house work in the San Juan Hill district has furnished THE AGE with the following account of the work which is being carried on in the Lincoln Settlement House, which is a combination of the work formerly done by the Walton Kindergarten and the Stillman House.

Last Monday evening the first large gathering of people in Lincoln House took place since the reorganization of that settlement. It took the form of a musical arranged by Rosamond Johnson, director of the Music School Settlement at 4 and 6 West 131st street. The following program was rendered to a very appreciative audienc:

The Gard'ner.....Channon
Lit' Gal .....Johnson
J. Rosamond Johnson.
Hungarian Rhapsodie, No. 8, Liszt
Toccato Pour le Piano..De Bussey
Ethel L. Richardson
Good-bye .....Tosti
Mme. E. DeLyno Leonard
Cotton Bales .....Johnson
Nobody Knows the Trouble I see, Sorrow Song
Run, Brudder Possum, Run, Johnson
J. Rosamond Johnson.

All of us have known of the work that has been carried on at 202 West 63d street for years past. But some may not know just how the work began eighteen years ago in one room in 40th street, where a kindergarten was started, as there was no place then in that neighborhood where little children could begin their school days. After three years in 40th street the public school in the neighborhood opened a kindergarten which made our work unnecessary there. But we were an organized committee with enough generous contributors to make good somewhere else where we were needed. The San Juan Hill district was discovered to have no social service organization there at all and was in sore need of help. So we took a store in 60th street and opened our kindergarten again. But this time we tried to keep the children after they graduated into the public school in clubs and classes.

When I look back on those years of struggle I wonder we had the courage to "open again" each autumn. But the call was insistent, and we had now many loyal friends in the neighborhood. Several times we had to change our quarters, sometimes because the house we were in was unsanitary to be safe, sometimes we could not keep warm enough. For three years, I think, the Union Baptist Church gave us shelter in their Sunday School room. Then the Phipps Tenement was built and an apartment on the ground floor was arranged for our use. Here the work grew rapidly in numbers and quality, more clubs and classes, more efficiently managed. We outgrew our quarters after two years and through the contribution of friends this present building was reconstructed.

But we had by this time continued several activities under one roof, but for various reasons were not able to find them under one management. There was the Day Nursery, the Kindergarten (now part of the New York Free Kindergarten Association), the Music (a branch of the Music School Settlement), and again all our clubs and classes for all ages—and last the summer school and fresh air work. It shows teh splendid spirit of each of these organizations, that in such a small house they should have worked together so harmoniously for the good of the whole.

But all the time Stillman House in 62d street, and we had the vision that sometime we must get together on a more permanent basis for more efficient work. After many conferences last winter and through the generosity of friends this has been accomplished. With the exception of the Day Nursery the new organization, known as Lincoln House, has taken on all the work of Stillman House and all the activities that have been going on at 202 West 63d street. The house has been somewhat reconstructed and entirely done over. The cool light green paint with pretty white muslin curtains at the windows is a most homelike look to the rooms. Our friends in the neighborhood have come and given us their hearty approval of all that has been accmplished.

But at this point you will ask why should the first big meeting be a musical?

Here is the story: We had had some desultory teaching of music for two years. But I had always had it in the back of my head that the colored people had as real talent to give to the world that they had never had an opportunity to develop. Mr. David Manners and I were visiting one season in the same house and over the open fire one cold September evening I told him of my vision. To my delight I found him more than responsive. He too had long wanted to give the colored people an opportunity t develp their musical gift, partly because he knew they had it and partly because his first opportunity for a musical education came from a colored mission. And as he said to me, "I want to give back to them all I owe."

To make a long story short: He and there offered to superintend the music at 202 West 63d street the following winter. He met with such response that the following spring a meeting was held in the Union Baptist Church at which he and his wife played and Mayor Moton spoke. The plan for a permanent music school settlement for colored people was given to the public, and the next winter the thing was an accomplished fact with a house in Harlem. The Music School Settlement has always recognized that it owed its beginning to our work in 63d street, and has been loyal in continuing a branch there.

So after an eighteen years of struggle we are an organization called Lincoln House, a branch of the Nurses Settlement in Henry street, with Miss Lillian D. Wald as chairman.

We shall strive with the help of friends in the neighborhood and our contributors to be a stronger force for righteousness than ever before.

ELIZABETH WALTON

Springfield Republican

MAY 1 1910

FOR NEGROES OF THE SOUTH

WORK OF REV DR H. H. PROCTOR

Institutional Church of Atlanta, Ga., Active in Behalf of Colored Girls.

Rev Dr H. H. Proctor of Atlanta, Ga., pastor of the Institutional church for the colored people of that city, who is visiting this city in behalf of the institution work he is doing for the Negroes in that city, spoke before a large audience in St John's Congregational church Wednesday. He told of the work that is being done for the colored people of the South, and especially in Atlanta. He congratulated the members of St John's church on their splendid church organization and strongly commended the work which Rev William N. DeBerry, the pastor, is doing for the colored people of this city.

In his address he laid special emphasis on the work which his church is doing for homeless working girls in Atlanta. This strategic center, with its rapidly-growing population, he said, makes an unusual demand for women in domestic service, of which the colored girl in that section has the monopoly. He said that the high rate of wages paid for domestic help in the city attracts hundreds of colored servant girls from the country districts in search of employment. He stated that they usually go to work and work hard, but that in the course of time they seek fellowship in recreation. He claimed that the conservative attitude of the good permits the bad people to get hold of these unsuspecting victims for their own selfish purposes. As a result, he said, it is not infrequent to find that these girls begin the downward path. He added that when a girl of this type started to go down she did not stop until she reached the very bottom, unless some agency intervened and caught her before she got that far.

As a result of such conditions, he stated, the bodies of 20 colored girls have been picked up within 18 months on the streets of Atlanta, with their throats cut from ear to ear. In one case, at least, he said, it was clear that the unfortunate victim died fighting for her honor. In response to this situation, he stated that the church of which he is the pastor opened a home for this class of girls where for the small sum of 15 cents a day a working girl is given all the facilities of a modern home. Since the opening of the home a large number of the unprotected class have found a shelter under the care of the church.

Rev Dr Proctor's subject was "Sights and scenes in the old world." After speaking of his work in Atlanta he gave a very interesting lecture. In his preface to his address he took occasion to pay a tribute to Rev Mr DeBerry. He congratulated the congregation upon having as its leader such an able and progressive man as Mr DeBerry and referred to the work which he is doing in this community. He stated that St John's church is the best for the colored race in all New England.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1914

Woman Immigration Expert Is a Convention Candidate

September 1914

Brooklyn Eagle

Miss Frances Kellor of New York Has Made a Life Study of the Immigration Question—Her Work the Result of Personal Investigation—Is Also Interested in the Negro Population of the City—Author of the Suffrage Plank in the Progressive Platform—Organized the National Progressive Service—A Great Advocate of Athletic Sports.

IN picking out the women candidates for the Constitutional Convention which will be held in New York State in April 1915, the Progressive party has selected women whose work has been a definite benefit to the community and who have an intimate knowledge of some of the more important questions that will have to be considered and voted upon in the convention.

Miss Kellor the Greatest Authority On Immigration in the Country.

New York has the greatest immigration port in the country, in fact, in the world, and one of the most serious problems before the lawmakers of this State is the handling and disposal of the hordes of ignorant foreigners that come every year to this country. There is probably no one in the country who has devoted more time and knows more about the immigration question than Miss Frances Kellor of New York City and so it is that she is one of the most important candidates on the Progressive list for this 1915 convention.

It was Miss Kellor who organized and planned the Bureau of Industries and Immigration of the State Department of Labor an achievement that has roused great interest not only in this State, but in all the States throughout the Union where similar problems present themselves. In 1906 Miss Kellor organized the New York State Immigration Commission and served as treasurer and member during 1908 and 1909, and it was while in that capacity that she obtained much of the information and experience that makes her work with the bureau so valuable. She was not content with that.

Made Personal Investigations.

Miss Kellor is the sort of person who when she does a thing does it with all her might and main, and so not content with reports and statistics, she went personally and investigated the conditions under which the immigrants were working and living. In articles in several of the magazines Miss Kellor has related some of the things that these investigations disclosed; of how he is made to live in old shacks or dismantled cars in a state of inconceivable filth and hardship and pay a dollar a month for the privilege; of the fees he is obliged to pay to these padrones, who are, on the whole, nothing more than brutal, ignorant tyrants, who have the immigrant completely under their control; of how he is obliged to buy his food and supplies, which are invariably of a poor quality, from the padrone.

Housing Conditions Found to Be Appalling.

In one place Miss Kellor found the men who were working on a macadam road housed in a stable and sleeping in the stalls two or three deep; in another they were living in an old tumble-down brick house, without light or beds, on filthy straw two feet deep. Almost none of the settlements for immigrant workmen have sanitary or bathing facilities of any kind, and in most cases they were obliged to cook and eat their food in the open.

These conditions, she believes, are conducive of disease, immoralitty, lawlessness and anarchy, and are one of the gravest menaces to the civilization of America today, and so she devoted years of her time and attention to bringing about improvements. Since her affiliation with the Progressive party as organizer of the National Progressive Service Committee, Miss Kellor resigned her position as chief investigator of the New York State Bureau of Industries and Immigration because she did not think it right to hold the position and continue her political work at the same time, but she still takes an active interest in the work.

During the first three years of the work while Miss Kellor was chief investigator sixteen laws for the protection of the immigrant were passed, probably the most important being the law regulating the private banking business. Other laws cover the exploitation of immigrants while traveling, seeking employment, working at labor camps and in canneries, and while investing their savings. They also include such measures as the establishment of temporary schools in camps remote from the public school.

Miss Kellor also arganized the Inter-Municipal Research Committee, which included New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and served as director from 1904 till 1907, and the North American Civic League for Immigrants in New York and New Jersey, serving as managing director from 1908 till 1914.

Also Interested in The Negro Question.

In addition to her work with the immigrant Miss Kellor is interested in the negro question here in the Northern cities, and it was she who organized the Committee on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, serving as director from 1908 to 1911.

Miss Kellor is an advocate of suffrage but she does not approve of a woman devoting her time and attention to the suffrage question to the exclusion of everything else. She considers it only one phase of a national movement toward better government and better living conditions, but she thinks that there are some bigger, more important questions right at our door which must be dealt with immediately.

Author of the Suffrage Plank In the Progressive Platform.

She has always taken an active interest in politics and affiliated herself with the Progressive Party from the beginning; in fact, it was she, not Jane Addams, who wrote the suffrage plank in the Progressive platform.

She finds time with the rest of her work to do considerable writing, and a number of her articles have appeared in the monthly magazines. Some of the most important of these are, "Immigrant Women," published in the Atlantic Monthly; "The Construction Camps of the People," published in the Survey; "Needed, a Domestic Immigrant Policy," published in the North American Review; "Unemployment; a Programme for Relief," Survey; "Who Is Responsible for the Immigrant?" the Outlook; "The Education of the Immigrant," Educational Review.

In addition to these and many other articles, Miss Kellor has published the following books: "Experimental Sociology," Macmillan & Co.; "Out of Work," G. P. Putnam's Sons; "Athletic Games in the Education of Women," Henry Holt & Co.; "Notaries Public and Immigrants," First Annual Report of the New York State Bureau of Industries and Immigration, J. B. K. Lyon & Co.; Second Annual Report of the New York State Bureau of Industries and Immigration; "Recommendation for a Federal Bureau of Distribution," "Safeguarding the Immigrant."

Personally Miss Kellor is a most interesting woman; she has the capability, force and broadmindedness of a great man combined with a womanly sympathy and charm of manner that make her beloved by all her associates.

She is about medium height, with dark hair and keen snapping black eyes, and there is about her an air of capability and power that immediately impresses everyone with whom she comes in contact.

She was born in Columbus, Ohio, and in 1897 she graduated from the Cornell Law School, after which she took up a course in sociology at the University of Chicago, and later, from 1902 to 1904, she was a student at the New York Summer School of Philanthropy.

However, all her attention is not given to work. She is a great lover of athletic sports and has written a book on the subject. She is interested in tennis, motoring, fishing and hunting, and every one of these things she does well. In fact, the whole secret of Miss Kellor's success is that she devotes all her energy to whatever she is doing, whether it is work or play, and she gets just as much pleasure out of one as she does out of the other. In fact, Miss Kellor, as one of her co-workers described her, is the type of woman we may expect in America when all the women have her experience in dealing with big public questions and coming in contact with the people who really govern the world.

ORGANIZED WORK IN OLD DOMINION

How It Benefits the People In Rural Districts.

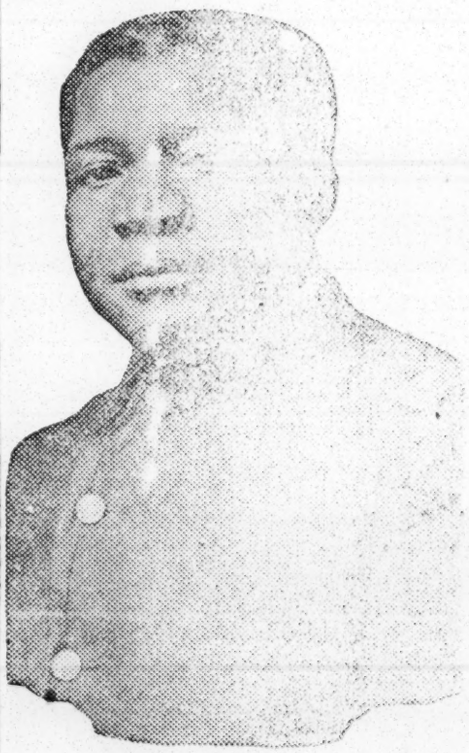
PURPOSE OF THE MOVEMENT

The Age-Herald

Thousands Attend Second Annual Meeting of Organization Society Recently Held in Norfolk—Noted Educators and Leading City Officials Deliver Encouraging Addresses.

Norfolk, Va.—The citizens of this famous seaport town are still making favorable comments on the work of the Negro Organization society of this state, which held its annual meeting here about the middle of November. Among the leading speakers were Dr. Booker T. Washington, Major R. R. Moton and President J. M. Gandy of the Petersburg Normal school, Rev. Dr. Charles S. Morris of this city and Dr. Hollis B. Frissell, principal of Hampton institute.

President Gandy, executive secretary of the society, reported remarkable progress during two years of systematic work for the promotion of better health and better education among colored people in Virginia. The Negro Organization society, whose motives have been thoroughly unselfish, has had the hearty co-operation of colored leaders



MAJOR ROBERT R. MOTON

from tidewater Virginia to the extreme southwestern portion of the state. Within a year the executive secretary has traveled over 30,000 miles and has addressed no less than 165,000 people.

Campaign Work In Fourteen Counties

To stimulate a desire for better schools and better health in rural districts, to help the people raise money for the improvement of their schools, to commit our people to the policy of self help, to impress upon them the value of fresh air and to co-operate with the best white people these have been some of the wise aims and direct results of the organization society.

In a "cleanup week" campaign that was undertaken in the interest of public health, over 6,000 families in fourteen counties worked with county committeemen to improve their homes, churches and schools. During the spring cleanup week fully 150,000 col

ored people joined in getting rid of waste and dirt.

The society has enlisted the co-operation of thousands in the betrer care of their personal health and in the improvement of community life. Throughout Virginia white public officials newspapers and prominent citizens have heartily indorsed the work of Robert R. Moton and his associates and have in many cases been actively engaged in co-operating with the able race leaders.

White People Show Much Interest.

The Norfolk armory, where the meetings were held, was crowded to its limit. Six thousand people came to hear Dr. Washington and other men outline the aims and results of the work of the Negro Organization society. Nearly a thousand seats were occupied by the best white people of Norfolk. Indeed, the chamber of commerce postponed for a week the date of a "smoker" so that the colored people might have the largest hall in the city for the second annual meeting of the society.

One of the young white lawyers of Norfolk, Mr. A. T. Stroud, together with the secretary of the chamber of commerce, Mr. William A. Cox, and other prominent Norfolk citizens spent a great deal of time and energy in perfecting the final arrangements for this excellent meeting. Hon. Barton Myers, president of the Norfolk chamber of commerce, spoke enthusiastically of the good work of Dr. Washington and encouraged the best white and colored people of Norfolk to understand their common problems and to work together for the public good.

MOTON MARCHES THROUGH SHENANDOAH VALLEY

Hampton Institute Commandant Leads Negro Organization Society of Virginia in Seven-Day Educational Campaign.

NOTED EDUCATORS MAKE UP PARTY.

Seek Co-Operation of White Citizens in Keeping Up the High Ideals in Health, Sanitation and Education the Society Has Set for the Race.

By a Staff Correspondent.

Hampton Institute, Va., Aug. 14.—The Negro Organization Society of Virginia is conducting an educational campaign for general social uplift through the Shenandoah Valley from August 10 to August 16 with Major Robert R. Moton of Hampton as the chief speaker. Meetings are scheduled to be held as follows: Roanoke, August 10; Lexington, August 11; Clifton Forge and Covington, August 12; Staunton, August 13; Harrisonburg and Winchester, August 14; Millwood and Berryville, August 16.

The co-operation of the white citizens of these communities in bringing to the Afro-Americans high ideals in matters of health, sanitation and education, and their presence at the meetings, where special seats will be reserved for them, are earnestly desired by the society.

Noted Men in Party.

The following men will accompany and assist Major Moton in the campaign: J. M. Gandy, of Petersburg Normal school; W. T. B. Williams, of Hampton Institute; A. A. Graham, of Phoebus; T. C. Walker, of Gloucester; T. C. Erwin, of Dinwiddie; E. A. Long, of Christiansburg Industrial Institute; W. H. Stokes, of Richmond; L. L. Downing, of Roanoke; R. C. Woods, of Lynchburg; M. W. Connor, of Petersburg; W. E. Robinson, of Ozeana; J. C. Decatur, of Manassas Industrial School; J. W. Barco, of Union University, Richmond; A. J. Oliver, of Roanoke, and W. H. Salley, of Chase City; J. S. Russell, of Lawrenceville; P. B. Young and E. H. Hunter of Norfolk, and R. E. Clay, of Briston, who were to have been of the party were unable to accompany it.

Aims of the Society.

The Negro Organization Society was organized in 1909 with the aim "to confederate all of the organizations of the race in this state and to focus attention upon the single purpose of improving the health, intelligence, and morals of the race—to fill the same place in the state on the part of the Colored people that the Co-operative Education Commission fills on the part of the whites." Its motto is: "Better schools, better health, better homes, better farms." Churches, associations, business and educational leagues, fraternal societies and individuals make up its membership. In November, 1913, the first annual session of the Negro Organization Society was held in Richmond for two days and was most enthusiastic. The society was welcomed to the city by Mayor George Ainslee and at the final meeting in the City Auditorium Governor William Hodges Mann was the chief speaker.

The Officers.

The president of the society is Major Robert R. Moton, commandant of cadets at Hampton Institute. The executive secretary is John M. Gandy of the Petersburg Normal School who last year traveled 11,000 miles and delivered 122 addresses on the subject of "Co-operation for Better Health and Better Education." The treasurer of the society is Allen Washington, of Hampton Institute.

What the Society Has Done.

The work of the society has been especially along two lines: the improvement of schools through the organization of improvement leagues, the arousing of enthusiasm by lectures, and the actual raising of money for new and improved school houses and the improvement of health and sanitation among the people through lectures, the distribution of health pamphlets, and the agitation for the observance of "clean-up day" in 1913 and "clean-up week" in 1914.

MAJOR MOTEN'S ANNUAL TOUR

The annual tour of Maj. R. R. Moton and his party under the auspices of the Negro organization Society of Virginia began at Roanoke Monday, August 10th, and practically covered the entire section of the beautiful Shenandoah Valley. Meetings were held at Roanoke, Lexington, Clifton Forge, Covington, Staunton, Winchester, Harrisburg and Millwood. Each meeting had been carefully planned by the field agent, Prof. T. C. Erwin, together with the local committeemen, and at every point large and enthusiastic audiences, both white and colored were present to greet the visitors. City and town officials, school officers, pastors and others representing the best among the white race were always present to express their approval of the work of the Society.

The party consisted of Maj. R. R. Moton, Commandant of cadets of the Hampton Institute, President J. M. Gandy, Va., Normal and Industrial Institute, President, T. C. Erwin, Dinwiddie Industrial Institute, Prof. M. W. Connor, Head of Department of Education, State Normal School, Petersburg, Va., President E. A. Long, Christianburg Industrial Institute, Rev. W. H. Stokes, Richmond, Va., Prof. W. T. B. Williams, Field Agent of the Slater and Jeans Funds, Hampton Institute, Mr. S. C. H. Stewart, merchant, Christianburg, Va., Dr. L. L. Downing, pastor of First Presbyterian Church, Roanoke, Va., Prof. W. L. Decatur, Principal Manassas Industrial Institute, Mr. A. F. Brooks, real estate dealer, Roanoke, Va

At Roanoke, Va., Prof. J. M. Gandy, who as the principal speaker showed that the Negro, in order to reach and maintain his possible position in this country, must adjust himself to the changing conditions of society. He urged his hearers to guard themselves against disease and he further appealed to them to be industrious and law abiding and seize every possible opportunity for education.

Maj. R. R. MOTON

Major R. R. Moton, who has been unavoidably detained because of illness in his family joined the party at Lexington, and at every subsequent meeting held vast audiences in rapt attention by his interesting an instructive words. Major Moton emphasized the importance of adaptability to the transitory period of race adjustment at present. He called attention to the fact that his people belonged to an undeveloped, backward race. The question that the American nation must face, and which the Negro as a part of the nation should soberly and dispassionately consider, is the mutual, social, civic and industrial adjustment upon common ground of the two races, differing widely in characteristics and diverse in physical peculiarities, but alike more or less biased and unprejudiced towards each other.

Several fundamental elements are necessary to grasp firmly. They are race consciousness, a high moral ideal and intelligent industry.

The speaker declared that he is not half as much concerned about the prejudice of the white people as he is about the inefficiency of his own race. The lazy, loafing, vicious black man can do more harm to his race than all the prejudice of the white man.

RICHMOND HAS CIVIC IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE

The Journal & Guide 3-21-'14.

(Special to Journal and Guide.)

Richmond, Va., March 18.—The Civic Improvement League of Richmond, Va., an organization of colored men interested in the Negroes' betterment, sent a committee to the Legislature to request larger appropriations for the Boys' Reformatory and State air for establishment of a Tuberculosis Camp and a Home for Delinquent Colored Girls.

Rev. W. H. Stokes, Ph. D., and S. S. Morris, Messrs E. C. Burke, cashier St. Luke's Penny Savings Bank; Dr. J. M. Jackson, W. D. Jones and R. B. Sampson made the representation.

Rev. S. S. Morris, pastor of the Third Street A. M. E. Church, is president of the League.

$3,000 annually was appropriated for the Home for Delinquent Colored Girls and the usual allowance made for the Boys' Reformatory.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1914

MAJOR MOTON SPEAKS IN 8 VIRGINIA TOWNS

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

HAMPTON, Va., Aug. 18.—Maj. R. R. Moton of Hampton Institute and a party of ten well-known Virginia educators, ministers and business men ended an educational and health campaign in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia on Sunday, August 10. The tour was made under the auspices of the Negro Organization Society, of which Maj. Moton is the president, and was the second annual tour conducted by this society. Better health, better homes, better schools and better farms and business among the colored people of the various sections of the State was the keynote of the speeches made on the trip.

Meetings were held at Roanoke, Lexington, Clifton Forge, Covington, Staunton, Harrisonburg, Winchester and Millwood, thus touching six different counties at their most populous centers. At each place large audiences welcomed the speakers, although the colored population is not so dense in this section as in many parts of Virginia. However, the Negroes of this region are not surpassed in the high average of their intelligence and in the fine quality of their homes and churches. They live on splendid terms with their white neighbors. White people were appreciative members of every assembly.

At Winchester Supt. Lynch of the Frederick County public schools delivered the address of welcome to the party. At Clifton Forge the mayor and his council came out to the meeting in a body. Here and at Roanoke, Staunton and Harrisonburg the mayors made the welcome address. While all of them expressed real appreciation of their colored citizens, the mayor of Staunton especially complimented them upon the way they kept their premises and declared that they gave the health officer less trouble than the whites. And the daily papers were generous with the space given to reports of the meetings.

Major Moton's Sane Advice.

Maj. Moton was the chief speaker on all occasions. He confined himself mainly to giving sane, wholesome, forceful instruction to the colored people as to the part they must play in the solution of their problems. He pointed out the many advantages enjoyed by them and urged that they prepare themselves to make the most of them. He insisted that Negroes should be proud of themselves and respect the race and thereby win the respect of other races. His message was enthusiastically received everywhere.

W. T. B. Williams, field director of the Jeanes and Slater funds, spoke on education; Pres. J. M. Gaudy of the Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute at Petersburg confined himself mainly to matters of health and sanitation; T. C. Erwin of the Dinwiddie Industrial School stated the work of the Negro Organization Society.

Among other things, the society has, during the past year, led to the erection of fourteen new school houses, helped in securing sanitary conditions in homes, schools and churches, has written a health bulletin published by the State Health Department, distributed 85,000 health bulletins and made a number of educational and health tours about the State. The thing, perhaps, of greatest importance accomplished by this society is its success in unifying the forces at work among the colored people of the State for the general uplift of all the people.

The members of Maj. Moton's party were: Maj. R. R. Moton, Hampton Institute; Pres. J. M. Gaudy, Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute; T. C. Erwin, Dinwiddie Industrial School; E. A. Long, Christiansburg Institute; Mr. Decatur, Manassas Industrial School; W. T. B. Williams, of the Jeanes and Slater Fund; Prof. M. W. Connor, Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute; the Rev. W. H. Stokes, Richmond, Va.; S. C. H. Stuart, Christiansburg; A. F. Brooks, Roanoke.

MEETING MADE FINE IMPRESSION

The Journal and Guide

Unanimous Verdict Of Those Who Attended Annual Negro Organization Society Conference

INTEREST GROWS IN WORK

Many Influential White Virginians Will Join Ranks Of Social Uplift Workers

Norfolk has entertained many large gatherings, but none has left a better impression upon the city than The Organization Society. There were several noticable salutary features about the meeting. One was the strong and irresistable personality of the presiding officer, Major Moton. Another was the smoothness and precision with which the proceedings were conducted. From beginning to end the deliberations went on like a big, well timed and well oiled piece of machinery. One thing certain, there was no "talking-back' at the chairman.

"I am impressed with the number of highly efficient and useful men engaged in this work," was the remark of a visitor from another state. "Virginia has an ample supply of colored leaders of real big calibre." Aside from the president, there were Prof. Gandy, the executive secretary; Dr. Graham, Capt. Washington, Prof. Norcum, Prof. Irwin, T. C. Walker, W. T. B. Williams, Prof. Long, R. E. Clay, and many others we could name if this space would hold them. The point is, that the visitor was attracted by the big calibre of the personnell of the meeting.

The annual report of Prof. John M. Gandy, executive secretary, was highly interesting and informing. It showed that he had found time aside from his exacting duties as president of Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute at Petersburg, to do some real constructive work among Negroes. Within a year he had travelled over 30,000 miles and addressed no less than 165,000 people. One of the most striking items in the report was his recital of the success of "Clean Up Week," which occurred in last April Prof. Gandy was able to enlist the co-operation of over 6,000 Negro families in this effort and it did a world of good.

Whenever and whereever President Moton wanted the "objects," of The Negro Organization Society stated he called upon Dr. A. A. Graham, chairman of the executive board. And it goes without saying that Dr. Graham was "on to his job." He never failed to enthuse, instruct and enliven the audience when he was on the floor. His ringing five minutes speech at the Armory Hall on Thursday night uncorked the ginger that ran all through the meeting.

SOCIAL SETTLEMENT WOR...

How Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Burrell Are Shaping Young Lives.

East Orange, N. J.—The East Orange social settlement, though but a little over a year old, is one of the powers for good in Essex county. It is under the auspices of the ladies' guild of the Munn Avenue Presbyterian church of East Orange, N. J., of which the following ladies are the officers: Mrs Geo. R. Howe, president; Mrs. Cyrus Hitchcock, secretary, and Mrs. Dr. Charles A. Groves, treasurer.

The Christian Register

For fifty years the Munn Avenue church has taken front rank in its uplift work for colored people all over the country. One lady of the guild has been especially untiring in her work for the settlement, Mrs. M. L. Cook. In April, 1913, the services of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Burrell of Virginia were secured, and through them the settlement was organized and placed in practical operation. The purposes as taken from the Settlement folder give a clear idea of the work of the settlement. It says:

The East Orange social settlement is conducted for the betterment of the community life of the colored people of East Orange.

Its purpose is to help people to help themselves, to extend a sympathetic hand to those who may, because of circumstances, feel downtrodden and oppressed, to hold open the door of hope to every worthy colored boy and girl and to reclaim those who are erring.

The settlement house is a model of neatness and cleanliness, and in itself is a powerful object lesson to the many children who come within its portals daily and who are pleased to call it home.

Habits of cleanliness, thrift and self respect are inculcated, and the children of the settlement are taught to be jealous of their good name. Each child who is enrolled becomes a part of the settlement family, and Mrs. Burrell becomes the "little mother," while Mr. Burrell is the "big brother" of every one.

As no two children are alike in disposition and requirements, a careful study made of every child in order to find out how he or she may best be helped. Race pride is taught through the study of prominent examples of Negro manhood and womanhood. The children are taught that here is hope for them and that they will be rewarded according to their merit, in spite of their color.

The model flat, or home, as it might better be called, shows that a home can be clean and healthy though humble, and that one does not have to sell himself to the installment man in order to be happy. The settlement teaches that it is better to watch the cost of high living than to be bothered about the so called high cost of living. Through its cooking classes it shows how one may live well and yet cheaply.

The doctrine of self help underlies all the work of the settlement, and the children are taught to depend on themselves for success in all things. The settlement seeks to help not only the children, but the parents are also visited in their homes and timely suggestions made as to how they may make the most of life for themselves and their little ones.

The sick are visited, the hungry are fed, the naked clothed and those in distress of any kind receive a helping hand. The influence of the settlement for good is recognized on all sides and the judge of the children's court of Essex county has commended children to its care and supervision.

NEGRO ORGANIZATION SOCIETY MEETS IN NORFOLK, NOV. 11 AND 12

The Journal and Guide 10/17/14

The Negro Organization Society of Virginia will hold its annual meeting in Norfolk on November 11 and 12.

William H. Taft, Kent Professor of Law in Yale University; Booker T. Washintgon, Principal of Tuskegee; Wallace Buttrick, Secretary of the General Education Board, New York; Hollis B. Frissell, Principal of Hampton Institute; and Major Robert R. Moton, Commandant, of Cadets at Hampton Institute and President of the Negro Organization Society will be among the principal speakers. Opportunity will be given for members and delegates from Virginia to report upon the work done in their respective communities to secure "better schools, better health, better homes, better farms."

"Members of the Negro Organization Society and every public spirited Negro who desires to become affiliated with this movement," says President J. M. Gandy of the Petersburg Normal School, who is the Society's executive secretary," should attend the Norfolk meeting. Every organization that is already a member of the Society should send one or more delegates, and every organization among Negroes in Virginia that is not already a member should send

at least one delegate and by him end the fee for membership.

"Have your church, Sunday school, lodge, school improvement league, school, sewing circle, missionary club, or other organization to which you belong, send a delegate.

"The annual membership fees are as follows: For associations, conventions, conferences, lodges, churches, etc., $5.00; for Sunday schools, county school improvement leagues, etc., $3.00; for local school improvement leagues, local clubs, such as sewing circles, mothers' clubs, missionary clubs, and the like, $2.00; for individuals, active membership, $1.00; and associate members, 50 cents.

"Reduced rates, on the certificate plan, will be secured on all railroads running into Norfolk. Ask for a certificate when you buy your ticket. Board and lodging can be had at $1.00 per day.

A card expressing your intention to be present would be appreciated Yours for racial uplift!"

The last annual meeting of th Nergo Organizat on Society wa held in the City Auditorium c Richmond and attracted an audienc of over 4000 people, includin several hundred of the best whit people. Hon. Wm. Hodges Mann Dr. Samuel C. Mitchell, and Dr. Hollis B. Frissell were among the leading speakers. The Norfolk meeting promises to excel the Richmond meeting in the fund of information to be brought in from the field, in the degree of inspiration it will afford, and in general helpfulness. Delegates are requested to send their names to Mr. Jos. F. Freeman, chairmam of the local committee on Homes. Mr. Freeman's address is 608 Cumberland street and his phone number is 2885

GOOD WORK BEING DONE TO AID AFRO-AMERICANS

Spring Street Settlement

Makes Appeal for Aid to Extend Its Influence.

RESULTS OF ITS EFFORTS

Work Conducted by Representative White and Colored Citizens.

Of the numerous active agencies at work in this city for the betterment of neighborhood conditions among Afro-Americans, there is none accomplishing greater good or exerting a wider influence than the Spring Street Settlement, at Nos. 1223-25 Spring street. For eight years this work has been conducted in a quiet and unobtrusive way, with the special object of ameliorating the conditions which obtain in the neighborhood in which the settlement is located.

It is estimated that about 200 of the 300 colored families in the neighborhood have been brought under the influence of the settlement. Among other things the general efforts of the work are to promote better housing and sanitary conditions, better conditions of home life, regular and punctual attendance of pupils at the public schools, employment for those of proper age, and proper amusements and recreation. The settlement has conducted its work under great difficulties on account of lack of room and suitable sanitary and other necessary equipment.

To Raise $10,000.

The Settlement having reached a growth in keeping with its objects and purposes finds its facilities inadequate and its work handicapped. A plea for the collection of a fund of $10,000 to meet the offer of the owner of the property and for its improvement is now made by the directors of the corporation, who feel this is an opportune time for such an effort.

It is felt that the owner of the building, the Abolition Society, will renew the offer to donate the property, valued at $10,000, to the Settlement Corporation on condition that $10,000 be raised for its improvement. It was intended that this most generous offer from the Abolition Society, made a little over a year ago, would have been accepted but for the handicaps under which the work is being conducted, so that the officers of the Settlement decided to defer the appeal to raise the required $10,000 until the present time.

The Spring Street Settlement possesses an added interest because it is performing a much-needed work in a most practical way among the colored people of the neighborhood, it being located about a square to one side of one of the thickly-populated colored districts. It is a great and permanent force for the moral, social and intellectual welfare of the community. The Settlement was founded eight years ago at the instance of Ellwood Heacock, executive officer of the board of directors in the work of the Settlement, and other friends of the colored race, and is financially supported by two Pennsylvania Societies for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery, the Relief of Free Negroes Unlawfully Held in Bondage and for Improving the Conditions of the African Race, and by voluntary contributions to carry on a neighborhood work for colored boys and girls and a civic centre of good influence for the people.

Terms of the Charter.

It was chartered in 1909 "to maintain a charitable undertaking, having for its object the improvement of the moral, social, industrial and domestic conditions of the people of the negro race in the city of Philadelphia and vicinity by means of instruction in the useful arts; by providing lectures on improving and enlightening subjects."

Those who wish to give wisely and well will do it the more readily when they know the work being carried on at this Settlement. More room is needed to begin and carry on other reforms, such as rooms in which to organize good government clubs for men, rooms for gatherings for physical, moral and religious training, a gymnasium, bath rooms, library and larger audience room.

While the problems of the neighborhood are many and the Settlement attempts to do its duty toward them all, there is also a particular aim to aid the colored race by representing it in a measure before the public, to make a plea for justice, to ask that the white race shall apply the golden rule in its conduct toward the colored race and shall help to develop rather than to discourage.

The corporation is composed of representative white and colored citizens. The settlement house is in charge of Miss Anna M. Titus, an Afro-American social worker. The officers of the corporation are: President, Ellwood Heacock; vice presidents, Elizabeth Lloyd Anna Janney Lippincott, Charles Fred White, Joseph Swain; secretary, Ella R. Bicknell; treasurer, William J. Clothier; councilors, David Newlin Fell, Jr., J. Howard Rhoads. Directors, Louis B. Ambler, Joel Borton, Ella R. Bicknell, J. Eugene Baker, Elizabeth Powell Bond, Abel P. Caldwell, William J. Cothier, Anna C. Heaton, Henry Ferris, John Gribbel, Cornelia Hancock, Maurice T. Hansell, Ellwood Heacock, Lillian B. Heacock, William I. Hull, Walter H. Jenkins, Howard Cooper Johnson, Fanny L. S. Jackson, Anna J. Lippincott, Elizabeth Lloyd, Henry H. Ottens, Howard C. Roberts, R. Barclay Spicer, Joseph Swain, Agnes G. E. Shipley, H. Edna Sleeper, Edmund Webster, Emma Speakman Webster, Charles Fred. White, D. Henry Wright, Richard R. Wright, Jr., Mary R. Livezey.

Contributions may be sent to the treasurer, No. 131 South Fourth street.

Chicago Tribune

November 1914

MERIT AND FACTOL INSPECTION.

Chicago, Nov. 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—May the Consumers' League of Illinois use your columns to add a word of explanation to the notice already given elsewhere in your paper to its efforts to secure civil service regulation for the state factory department? The league desires that more emphasis be put on the fact that it wishes the factory department to be put under civil service law for the protection not only of the public, but of the factory inspectors. The exposure of inspectors to the pressure of political influence brings to bear on them a temptation which the public should not impose on its officials if it can be avoided. But the Consumers' league does not wish to imply that it has any knowledge of cases in which inspectors have yielded to this temptation.

MRS. JAMES H. REGENSBURG,
Chairman of Publicity Committee, Consumers' League of Illinois.

SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

Chicago, Nov. 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Fifty-one years ago last summer Gen. Grant's and Admiral Porter's guns were cannonading Vicksburg, the great confederate stronghold on the Mississippi river.

The bombardment continued forty-seven days and nights and was fully as severe, according to newspaper reports, as the European war attacks now being conducted against Verdun and Przemysl. We had some war ourselves in those bygone days.

On July 4, 1863, Gen. Pemberton surrendered 31,600 men, 60,000 muskets, and 172 cannon to the union general, Grant.

In the Vicksburg campaign Illinois contributed fifty-four regiments of infantry, ten regiments of cavalry, and fifteen batteries of artillery.

Next year, in October, 1915, on that war scarred ground at Vicksburg, Miss., the surviving northern and southern veterans of that great occasion in our country's history will hold a peace jubilee under the auspices of the general government of the United States.

The National Association of Vicksburg Veterans, of which Lieut. F. A. Roziene, 4316 North Kildare avenue, Chicago, is president, is now in correspondence with state authorities, north and south, with the expectation of making this last joint reunion of veterans as happy an event as was a similar one at Gettysburg last year.

G. H. H.

In his report of his housing survey of Springfield, Ill., for the Sage foundation, John Ihlder, of the National Housing Association had this to say:

"In the Negro district bad housing conditions are among the most serious in the city. This is typical in cities that have Negro districts. Houses are more dilapidated, water supply and toilets more inadequate, everything in a more run-down, shiftless condition. Part of this may be due to the character and habits of some of the Negro people themselves, in just the same way that bad living conditions among the whites is often due to shiftlessness. But there is no question in the minds of those who have studied Negro housing that a large proportion of these people desire better homes than those they are able to obtain in most of our cities. One who has inspected many Negro homes cannot but be impressed by the evident desire for cleanliness and order, even under the most discouraging conditions. My own impression is that where conditions are approximately equal the homes of Negroes are better kept than those of several nationalities among our recent immigrants.

"But the Negro suffers under severe handicaps. He is usually segregated, if not by law then by custom, in one of the poorest part of town. Being so confined, he is more easily exploited by his landlord who inclines to give less and charge more than he would in the case of white tenants. I was told that this is the condition in Springfield, although my stay was so short as not to allow the statement. If it is, Springfield is not unique; the same situation is to be found in other cities. But that is no excuse for letting it continue. Nor should the white citizens of Springfield persuade themselves that to improve housing conditions in the Negro district will be a purely altruistic endeavor. We have learned enough in the past few years to know that if any part of the city suffers the other parts will suffer with it. Disease and immorality in the Negro district will have its effect as far away as the extreme borders of the community. To safeguard itself Springfield must set minimum housing standards that shall apply to every dwelling in the city."

FORMAL OPENING OF DAY NURSERY

(Special to Journal and Guide).

Newport News, Va., June 17.—The formal opening of the Industrial Home for girls and Children's Nurserv at Newport News, took place last Monday evening 15th. Many friend of the cause were present and the meeting was an enthusiastic one. Addresses were delivered by invited guests.

The introductory speech was delivered by Mrs. Annie M. Brooks, the Founder of the Home which was followed by several others. The program was quite appropriate and interesting. Some of the most prominent white people in the city showed their interest in the cause by their presence and Mrs. Fred Barrett one of the leading ladies of the city acted as master of ceremonies.

Mrs. Brooks was warmly commended for her efforts and success in founding and building the home which is a large and commodious building beautifully arranged for the purpose.

The event is looked upon as one of great importance and the beginning of an avenue, of the gathering in of the wayward, the uplift of the fallen and the mother care of the weak and dependent.

Social Conditions, Improvement of—1914

SOCIAL SETTLEMENT WORK OF WOMAN'S BOARD OF CITY MISSIONS SHOWS SPLENDID RESULTS ACCOMPLISHED

The Social Settlement work being carried on by the Woman's Board of City Missions (Interdenominational) in the old Dumas Public School building, 1413 Lucas avenue, is working wonders in the reformation and encouragement of the residents of this thickly populated, but neglected district. Hundreds of men, women and children in this district, with the dormant germ of useful lives overshadowed by poverty and unsanitary housing conditions, are being helped daily to aspire to higher and nobler things, and many are being placed upon the paths of rectitude, pure thoughts and pure living.

This united Mission was organized February 19, 1914, and represents the following churches: St. Paul A. M. E., Central Baptist, St. Marks Zion, All Saints Episcopal, Pleasant Green Baptist, Union Memorial, St. Peters A. M. E., St. James A. M. E., Christian, Antioch Baptist, Berea Presbyterian, St. Elizabeth, First Baptist, Washington A. M. E. Z. and Compton Hill Baptist Tabernacle.

The executive officers are Mrs. C. K. Robinson, president; Mrs. L. J. Brooks, chaplain; Mrs. S. D. Davis, secretary; Mrs. Callie M. Edwards, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Lulu V. Wilkinson, treasurer; Miss Sweetie Sydnor, librarian; Mrs. Francis Graham, Tabernacle Baptist field missionary.

The St. Louis Public School Board has made this splendid work possible by its generosity in donating the use of the old Dumas School building, and helping in many other ways.

Among other agencies which have given their aid to the work is the Provident Association, Tuberculosis Society and Central Council of Social Agencies. The active work is carried on by experienced trained nurses and field workers, ably assisted by zealous workers from the churches, and many individuals who are appealed to from time to time.

The ministers have generously proffered their aid, realizing that the people affected and benefited by this work are a class with which they seldom come in contact. In her talk to the reporter, Mrs. Robinson expressed herself as being hopeful for greater results in the future, as many influential people had investigated and commended the work, thus giving its future prospects a roseate hue.

The harmonious working of this organization, composed of so many different denominations, is a splendid tribute to the sincerity of purpose of its members in serving the Divine Master. More than 300 house to house calls have been made, scores in distress have been relieved, and many souls lifted up by faith and works to seek eternal salvation.

Rummage sales are held at the building every Saturday, and the public is requested to donate such articles as they deem helpful for this part of the work. The Board meets every Saturday at the building for general helpfulness from 3 to 4:30, and the sale is conducted from 11 a. m. to 6 p. m. Too much cannot be said in the way of praise for the kindness of the School Board in donating the use of the building, as it has proven a veritable oasis in this desert of sin, for the unfortunate poor men, women and children, who have not sunk beyond redemption.

Here they meet, learn lessons of cleanliness, hear the words of the Holy Gospel, have heart-to-heart talks with those who are living witnesses of the promises of the Saviour. Here they learn by precept and example and find kind hearts and sympathetic ears where they may confidently bring their stories of suffering and misery, and receive strength and encouragement to begin the battle of life anew. It is indeed a good work in a fertile, but hitherto neglected field, and the Central Afro-American joins with the School Board and other good citizens in hearty endorsement.

The Efficiency Corps of the organization is as follows:

Vice-Presidents.

First Vice-President—Mrs. Susie Harris, Central Church.

Second Vice-President—Mrs. Gilmore, Presbyterian Church.

Third Vice-President—Mrs. Grant Bledsoe, A. M. E. Zion Church.

Fourth Vice-President—Mrs. Alice M. Packard, Memorial Church.

Fifth Vice-President—Mrs. Clara Bell, First Baptist Church.

Sixth Vice-President—Mrs. J. W. Kittrell, Christian Church.

Seventh Vice-President—Mrs. M. A. Hedgemon, St. Peters A. M. E. Church.

Eighth Vice-President—Mrs. Mary Reeces, Compton Hill Baptist Church.

Ninth Vice-President—Mrs. Jas. R. Lansing, Episcopal Church.

Tenth Vice-President—Mrs. Lettie B. Smith, Antioch Baptist Church.

Eleventh Vice-President—Mrs. Adah Booker, C. M. E. Church.

Twelfth Vice-President—Mrs. Annie Hunter, St. James A. M. E. Church.

Advisory Board.

Mrs. A. M. Pope-Turnbo-Malone, Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. Alice M. Packard, Memorial Church.

Mrs. Medora Stewart. Central Church.

Superintendent of Departments.

Bible Study—Miss Ida B. Fowler, Central Church.

Supplies—Mrs. Mary E. Richardson, St. Paul Church.

Secretary—Mrs. Jas. R. Lansing, Episcopal Church.

House Visitation—Mrs. Adah Booker, C. M. E. Church.

Secretary—Mrs. Jas. H. Harrison, St. Paul Church.

Public Insts.—Mrs. Stephen Preston, Catholic Church.

Rescue—Mrs. Ida B. Taylor, Central Church.

Chairmen.

Fathers' Circle—Mrs. Susie Harris, Central Church.

Mothers' Circle—Mrs. L. J. Brooks, Central Church.

Young Men—Mrs. A. B. Bailey.

Girl's Club—Mrs. Anna Smith, St. Peters Church.

Children—Mrs. L. A. Brown, Catholic Church.

Boy's Club—Mrs. Julia E. Prince, A. M. E. Zion Church.

Recreation—Mrs. E. C. Campbell, Episcopal Church.

Negro Organization Society

This organization with Major Robert R. Moton of Hampton Institute as president and Prof. John M. Gandy of State Normal at Petersburg as executive secretary, is accomplishing remarkable results in social uplift in the state of Virginia. Recently Maj. Moton, Prof. Gandy and other members of the Society made a tour of the Shenandoah Valley, making addresses in all the principal towns along the route. That the results of the tour were highly beneficial and that the work of the Society meets with the approval and endorsement of the best citizens of the State is evidenced by the following editorial from the Clifton Forge Review, the leading white newspaper of the valley:

"The Review commends to the people of Virginia the work of the Negro Organization Society and this newspaper is glad that the leaders of this society came to Clifton Forge on their tour of the State. If those who are giving of the time and energy to the movement, succeed and there is reason to believe that they will, it will count for much good in years to come. To the credit of the colored peole of Clifton Forge, the visit of the leaders of the society here was not altogether necessary, for a vast majority of the colored people residing in this city are law abiding, industrious, courteous and ambitious. But if the visit means that those in the minority are to profit by the advice of the speakers, then the coming together Wednesday night was not in vain. The colored people, as one of the speakers so well said, are here to stay, and this being a fact, it is necessary for both races to live in harmony. If the colored people will provide for themselves neat homes, see that their children are educated, attend church, work at their different trades, pay more attention to all health rules and otherwise conduct themselves as good citizens, they will always find a helping hand outstretched to them by the white people. We are satisfied the meeting to which reference has been made will result in much good to Clifton Forge as a whole, and this newspaper not only wishes the colored people well, but stands ready to aid them in every way possible."

HARLEM PLAYGROUNDS OPENED SATURDAY

Representatives from the various organizations were present Saturday, August 8, at the offical opening of the playgrounds located at 138th street and Fifth Avenue and at 5 to 11 West 136th street, secured through the efforts of John M. Royall.

Mr. Royall, as chairman of the playground committee, presided. The city was represented by Cabot Ward, commissioner of parks, and W. J. Lee, supervisor recreation Department of Parks, who made remarks.

The feature of the afternoon was the music furnished by Brymn's Military Band of fifty pieces under the direction of J. Tim Brymn, who wrote selections specially for the occasion.

The principal speech was made by Counselor J. Frank Wheaton. Mrs. C. Thomas spoke in behalf of the Ladies' Auxiliary. Others who spoke were Counselor E. A. Johnson and L. Hollingsworth Wood.

An interesting feature of the exercises was the address by N. H. Elliott, managing secretary of the Safety First Society, which organization is largely responsible for the money wherewith to equip and maintain the playgrounds. Miss Sophie Irene Loeb, of the New York World, also spoke.

The United States Boy Scouts, under Lieut. Col. Rudolph R. James, policed the grounds. A potato race, hoop race and fifty yard dash was held by the scouts. A competitive drill between Boy and Girl Scouts aroused much interest.

Under the supervision of W. T. R. Richardson, 500 quarts of milk and 750 packages of crackers, secured by John M. Royall, were distributed to the children.

Miss Mary Gordon has been secured as attendant at the 136th street playground ,and she will devote all her time to the work. All the equipment is in place and the children are enjoying the facilities opened to them The 138th street plot will be fitted up as a baseball and basketball park, and this will be ready by the last of the week.

URBAN LEAGUE STAFF HOLDS JOINT MEETING

At a joint meeting of the several standing committees and the members of the staff of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, held in the office of the league at 110 West Fortieth street, on Friday, May 22, the workers rendered interesting and instructive reports of their accomplishments for the months of March and April and and the first twenty-one days of the month of May.

The workers were questioned upon the different phases of their work, and practical suggestions were given by the members of the committees. The work of the league is being more generally and satisfactorily impressed upon the members of the community. Salient points were emphasized by the workers. The Traveler's Aid Work.—Miss Eva G. Burleigh, the traveler's aid worker, gave a detailed account of the number of boats met, the passengers interviewed and helped, and the nature of the relief or assistance rendered. The traveler's aid worker meets coastwise steamers which bring from the southern cities to New York a large number of colored women in need of direc-

tion as to location of relatives, friends or employment. Miss Burleigh reported eighty-two cases.

Probation Work.—Charles C. Allison, Jr., reported cases handled by him as probation officer of the Court of General Sessions of New York County. He investigated the cases of fifty-four persons who were committed as follows: Blackwell's Island, 30; State's Prison at Sing Sing, 8; Elmira Reformatory, 4; suspended sentence with probationary care, 6; city prison, 3; pending, 2; acquitted, 1.

Big Brother Movement.—Leslie L. Pollard is conducting the big brother work of the league. There are 152 little brothers receiving regular big brother oversight. Since the first of February only two little brothers have been returned to the Children's Court. Temporary employment has been secured for nine little brothers and permanent employment for three.

The Big Sister Work.—Mrs. Hallie B. Craigwell, who directs this department of the league, has aroused the big sisters to the necessity of taking a more personal interest in the girls who are inclined toward immorality and vice. A girls' club has been organized at Public School No. 28, which will foster social and literary activities. The club numbers thirty-seven, the ages ranging from 11 to 18 years.

The Work in Harlem.—John T. Clark, in charge of the housing bureau of theleague, gave a synopsis of the work of his office. Each month the number of complaints regarding housing conditions in Harlem is increasing. The report presented conclusive evidence that much can be done toward relieving embarrassing conditions, if the co-operation of the community can be assured. Plans are being worked out with the view to securing the support of the people of Harlem in the destruction of many agencies which have become a menace to public safety and morals.

The Employment Bureau.—The employment bureau, in charge of J. D. Jones, at 127 West 135th street, is conducting a vocational agency through which reliable skilled and unskilled workers find employment. Of thirty-four requests made to the league for help thirty were filled with competent employees. An effort is being made to establish the Elevator and Hallmen's Association so real estate agents will recognize this organization when in need of elevator men, switchboard operators and porters. J. D. Jones is forming a club of high school boys for the purpose of directing and advising them in their studies.

The Brooklyn Work.—The work of the league in Brooklyn is in charge of Paul F. Mowbray. Miss Carrietta V. Owens is giving much attention to the big sister work in Brooklyn. Both of these workers give succint summaries of their activities during the past quarter. Child welfare and the housing work are the principal lines of activity undertaken. The public is lending appropriate assistance in reporting and dealing with preventive cases. An effort is being made to establish a day nursery in Brooklyn to relieve an exceedingly alarming condition among the poorer class of people. Deficient ventilation, defective plumbing, dark rooms and other violations of tenement house laws are being reported to the proper city department. Big sister work under Miss Owens shows signs of progress. Several big sisters have been appointed and the material increase in the number of cases under her supervision is a gratifying tribute to the league, showing the growth of confidence on the part of the people of Brooklyn.

WHAT URBAN LEAGUE HAS DONE

INTERESTING MEETING HELD LAST MONDAY NIGHT

Sol. C. Johnson Re-elected President—All Old Officers Practically Retained—League Plans Effective Work for the Year.

The local branch of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes met in its annual meeting last Monday night at the First Bryan Baptist Church.

The meeting was largely attended and the report of the year's work showed that much good had been accomplished by the league during the past twelve months. Many needy persons have been assisted by the league and much has been done to place the wayward boys and girls in the right path.

One of the features of the meeting was a stereoptical lecture on tuberculosis by one of the leading Negro doctors of the city, Dr. W. A. Harris. This lecture is being given at stated periods to Negroes in all sections of the city.

The membership of the league is gradually increasing and the amount of money in the treasury after such a busy year, is very gratifying to the league.

Plans for the year's work show that the league proposes to be very active during the coming twelve months and several new features will be added.

At Monday night's meeting, all the old officers were practically re-elected, Sol. C. Johnson and S. A. Grant being chosen as president and secretary, respectively.

The following is the entire report of the passed twelve months' work of the league:

Being a report of the work accomplished by the Savannah Branch during the year 1913-14 (its first year) together with an outline of the work for the ensuing year 1914-15.

Officers and Executive Committee

Sol. C. Johnson, president; Mrs. Josephine Singleton, vice-president; Mrs. M. E. Tolbert, vice-president; Miss C. Emma Lewis, vice-president; Miss Bessie E. Foster, vice-president; Mrs. Anna E. Orner, vice-president; Prof. S. A. Grant, secretary; Rev. R. H. Singleton, treasurer; Mr. C. A. McDowell, asst. secretary; Mrs. Rachel Moore, Mr. J. C. Lindsay, Rev. S. T. Redd, Prof. J. G. Lemon, Mr. A. B. Singfield, Prof. Henry Pearson, Mr. D. J. Scott, Mr. L. E. Williams, Mr. Jas. H. Butler, Prof. R. W. Gadsden, Mr. P. M. Thompson.

Organization

The Savannah Branch of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes was organized as a permanent institution, Dec. 5, 1913, after a series of meetings which had their start in a

(Continued from Page One)

visit to the city of Mr. Eugene Kinckle Jones, Associate Director of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, at whose instance the work was begun.

NEGRO WOMEN HAVE THRIVING CIVIC CLUB

Dallas, Texas.
NEWS
1914

INTERESTED IN COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT BY WHITE WOMEN OF SALISBURY, N. C.

EXAMPLE WORTH WHILE

Transformation Wrought in That Section of Town Which Previously Refused to Respond to All Efforts.

There is no such thing as failure. When the Women's Civic Club of Salisbury, N. C., recognized that its success extended only to the boundaries of the negro quarters of the city it organized the negro women into a civic league of their own and in that manner interested the negro population in community improvement. A transformation has been wrought, as a result, in the section of the town which previously refused to respond to any and all efforts of the white woman.

Every city has its least presentable sections. White or negro natives or aliens may be occupants of such quarters that may be eye-sores to public-spirited people. The method upon which to procede is not to start from the outside and force a clean-up but to begin within and interest the inhabitants themselves in the improvement of sanitary conditions. After trying in vain for months to work from the outside, the Salisbury women hit upon an idea which is an example worth while for those who are facing discouragement in other cities.

The Salisbury idea bids fair to revolutionize the methods of improving conditions in negro quarters in Southern cities, while Northern cities with their problems will likewise be benefited.

The Salisbury Women's Civic Club, organized by the Industrial Club of the city to devote attention to civic matters, sought the co-operation of the business men and organized the Colored Women's Civic League with a large membership. Plans were formulated at once for a clean-up campaign to be conducted by leading negro women, assisted by he white women, the Industrial Club and the city authorities.

Each negro woman signed the following pledge:

"I, ..., as a member of the Civic League of Colored Women, promise to improve the sanitary condition of the home in which I live.

"1. By keeping the interior clean and well ventilated.

"2. By keepink the premises free from rubbish and garbage, using freely of lime to disinfect and whitewash.

"2. By keeping the premises free from and keeping the weeds cut."

The president of the Colored Civic League, by virtue of her natural leadership, becomes head of the clean-up campaign directed against the negro quarter of Salisbury. Colored ministers led the movement in the churches. Each ward had some one responsible for the work there and a superintendent was assigned to each city block. The city voted money for lime, the Industrial Club bought more, and many negro families purchased their own supply. One gallon of lime was placed in every house in the clean-up area. Receipts for lime were given in he form of membership cards with the above pledge signed by the woman of the house. None refused to sign the cards when presented.

Illustrated lectures were given and at the end of a month's educational campaign a tour of inspection was made by a committee. Here is what a member of the committee had to say after the tour:

"It was the greatest surprise of our lives. We found that every house had received attention. It was the greatest clean-up ever known here."

WANTS HIGHER CODE OF MORALS

The Journal and Guide 4-11-14.

Frugality Essential to Betterment of the Race Says "Mother Brown."

Kinston, N. C., April 8.—"The Negro and the Dollar" was a topic discussed by "Mother" Annie E. Brown, a colored woman preacher who has been conducting a revival series in local churches for several weeks before a large audience of members of her race. Rev. Brown is one of the very few female evangelists of the race. Her home is in Washington, D. C.

In her discourse on thrift she warned her hearers that frugality is essential to their betterment, and scored heartily the shiftless members of the race who have not recognized the fact. That Mother Brown is equal to most any kind of an occasion was proved when she conducted a service for men only and advocated a higher code of morals. She is a minister of one of the African Methodist denominations and has unusual ability as a pulpiteer.

COMMENCEMENT.

The First Combined Churches Anniversary and School Commencement will be celebrated at Rich Square Institute Rich Square, N. C., May 9-16th, 1914. All the churches are invited to be present and represent at this Anniversary Commencement.

W. S. CREECY, Principal.

Subscriptions Help to Cheer the Reporter—Other Notes Worth Reading.

The Dallas Express
2-7-14

Crowley, La., Dec. 10.—The colored population of Dallas are rejoicing over the recent acquisition of a public park and playground for their children, the colored citizens of Crowley have been enjoying this privilege for the past 20 years. When the city was first laid off and public parks located, a beautiful square of ground was set apart as a park and playground for the colored people. The location of the park is ideal in every respect, being in the heart of the Negro section, and surrounded on all four sides by elegant homes, beautiful churches, well kept and stocked stores and other thriving race enterprises. The park is maintained by the city and is planted with shade trees, and has nice concrete sidewalks all around. Now, Dallas, will you stop crowing about your little park? Mr. John Doyle, a progressive race man and prosperous rice grower of this parish, gave us his subscription for six months. Misses Beatrice Lemons and Beulah Young, two of Crowley's best young ladies, gave us their subscriptions for 3 and 6 months, respectively. Dr. W. H. Ennis, "the prince of goodfellows," cheered us along with a six months' subscription.

Social Conditions, Improvement of — 1914

Class in Hammock-Making.

Baptist Women's Work For the Colored Race

Mission House on Hudson Avenue Successfully Conducted by Long Island Society—Provides Only Playground in Neighborhood. Vacation Bible School Well Patronized.

UNDER the auspices of the Long Island Branch of the Woman's American Baptist Home Missionary Society there has been carried on for three years, at 449 Hudson avenue, a work that is unique in character, inasmuch as the beneficiaries are confined to the negro race, and religious and secular training go hand in hand. Missions are plentiful throughout this borough, where every sort of philanthropic endeavor finds earnest, sincere support, but there is none conducted solely in the interest of the colored race that is so far-reaching in its scope and influence as this Hudson avenue institution.

When the women of the Baptist churches of Brooklyn decided to enter this new field, they did so in a very modest way, but the success of the enterprise has been so marked and the influence exerted upon the neighborhood so beneficent that the entire building is now given over to the mission work, save the rooms set apart as the living quarters of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Franklin, the resident missionaries. Regular club work for boys and girls is maintained and in the athletic club which Mr. Franklin has organized there are over ninety boys, some of whom enjoyed the benefit of camp life last summer. The Cleanup Club has proved one of the most potent factors in arousing interest in the mission, and its members have been instrumental in inducing many other boys to join the clubs and classes.

Only Playground In Neighborhood.

The playground, in the rear of the building, is the only thing of the kind in the neighborhood, and affords a shelter for those who would otherwise be exposed to the dangers of the street. The children connected with the mission are very industrious, and speciments of their handiwork adorn the walls of the assembly and club rooms. The members of the class in hammock making are particularly efficient, and the little fellows work out of doors in pleasant weather such as this. They have mastered all the intricate stitches, and fashion serviceable and good-looking hammocks, which, of course, are their own property.

There are also classes in carpentry, chair caning, sewing, kitchen gardening. The Mothers Club is a flourishing institution, and a library has been established.

The officers of the Long Island Branch of the Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society are: President, Mrs. David MacMurray; first vice president, Miss Clara L. Kimball; second vice president, Mrs. Charles B. Smith; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Emmet D. Page; recording secretary, Mrs. George C. Stout; treasurer, Mrs. William L. Chapel; assistant treasurer, Mrs. Albert W. Pell.

History of Movement.

The history of this movement is interesting. Early in 1909 a committee of representative colored women appealed to the Long Island Branch for aid in undertaking to improve the moral and social conditions of the colored people in the Eleventh Ward. The president, Mrs. Reuben Maplesden, welcomed the suggestion, and in March the Long Island board voted to undertake this work independent of its regular activities. A small committee with Mrs. Henry E. Parson, as chairman rented a house at 140 Duffield street. Miss Rebecca Carter, a young colored woman was engaged as missionary and a Colored Women's Auxiliary Board with Mrs. A. S. Seay as president was organized in April. The work was recognized as "Purely City Missions," but no argument could be found to prove that it was not likewise "Home Missions." The funds for its support had to be raised over and above the regular apportionment.

From the outset classes were held regularly every afternoon and evening. Through the liberality of Mrs. N. T. Sprague, the services of Mrs. Rachel Moore were also secured. A committee of colored men held evening meetings and systematic giving was instituted in some of the colored churches. The auxiliary doubled its membership in 1910.

New Site Selected.

In order to come into closer contact with those who most needed help, a new site was selected at 449 Hudson avenue, in 1911. Here problems multiplied and a broadening of the administration was decided upon. Mrs. I. R. Judd became superintendent and Miss Dorcas McLeod resident missionary. The Colored Women's Alliance gave helpful co-operation in the conducting of classes. The succeeding year Mrs. Samuel McBride succeeded Mrs. Judd as superintendent and several steps in advance were taken during the year. A vacation Bible school session was held and proved a great success. Through the kindness of the Women's Auxiliary of the New York City Home Mission Society, Miss Grace Daland was able to give some of her time to the enterprise and her experience proved very valuable.

The year 1913 marked the beginning of much renovating in the house itself. There was a steady advance in all class work and general attendance. The "Mission House" became recognized as a "home" in the community. The coming of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin meant the establishing of a firm hold upon the boys.

Although due attention has been given to the usual settlement features the religious side of the work has been emphasized. The missionary in charge spends much time with the children in the study of the Bible, and the Vacation Bible School has become a neighborhood institution.

URBAN LEAGUE DIRECTOR AT SUMMER SCHOOLS

Under the general direction the National League on Urban Conditions among Negroes, George E. Haynes, director, has been giving a series of lectures before the teachers' summer schools at Tuskegee Institute, the Tennessee Normal School at Nashville, the West Virginia Normal Institute near Charleston, W. Va., and the Virginia Union University at Richmond, Va. The series, as the latter schools was concluded July 28.

In his first lecture Mr. Haynes emphasized the importance of heredity and environment in their effect on future and immediate generations, and in succeeding lectures he treated intensively housing, industrial and health conditions. Lantern slides illustrated the various types of homes and occupations of Negroes. In speaking of the industrial problems emphasis was placed upon the importance of efficiency in service and the necessity of well trained, competent artisans in the skilled trades, with regular, sober and reliable unskilled labor. "An employer of labor," he said, "wishes a job well done in as brief a period of service as the most skilled workman can execute it. It does not matter to the employer whether black or white hands bring about the results, so long as the desired result follows." The matters of rearing healthy and intelligent children, properly supervised play, and the postponement of submitting very young children to difficult mental tasks, were cited as requisites to a physically and mentally strong race of the next generation.

THE FEDERATION OF COLORED CHARITIES.

The Federation of Colored Charities, under the leadership of Dr. T. C. Unthank, is preparing to wage a vigorous campaign to secure $2,500 for the maintenance of these charities. In case they succeed in doing so, the white people will give $5,000, making the full amount $7,500 required to maintain these charities each year. The following persons have given the amount opposite their names:

Prof. G. N. Grisham	$25.00
Mrs. Victoria Overall	25.00
Edward Ross	12.00
R. B. DeFrantz	12.00
Wheatley Prov. Hosp.	19.00
M. F. Tood	10.00
H. O. Cook	10.00
Dr. J. H. Williams	10.00
Dr. G. W. Brown	10.00
Dr. J. E. Perry	10.00
Sandy Draper	10.00
Dr. T. C. Unthank	10.00
T. B. Steward	10.00
Prof. G. A. Page	10.00
N. G. Hatchett	10.00
Miss Anna H. Jones	10.00
A. J. Nash	8.00
Mrs. Mary Davis	6.00
Miss Ida Overall	5.00
C. W. Bailor	5.00
James Anderson	5.00
Prof. R. W. Foster	5.00
S. L. Thornton	5.00
W. T. White	5.00
J. E. Herrriford	5.00
Lewis Williams	3.00
Dr. L. E. Bailer	3.00
Mrs. M. C. Mitchell	5.00
Charles Jones	2.00
Dr. M. L. Flinn	2.00
Cora Green	2.50
Mrs. E. Baldwin	2.00
Dr. W. H. Peck	1.00
Raymond J. Knox	2.00
Mrs. S. C. Rogers	1.00
A. Ol Coffin	1.00
Miss Maude C. Olden	1.00

All subscriptions cheerfully received.

COLORED PEOPLE TO CELEBRATE TONIGHT

DEC 30 1914

Richmond News Leader

To comfortably seat the large crowd that is expected at the Community Christmas tree tonight to witness the exercises that will be given by the colored people, Chairman John Hirschberg said this morning that he would have the snow cleaned from the roof over the grandstand seats, to prevent any water from dripping through on those taking part in the exercises, or those having seats in the grandstand as guests and spectators. The snow will also be cleaned from the bleacher seats,

and it is expected that all the seats will be perfectly dry by 8 o'clock, the time the singing is to begin.

The tree and grounds will be turned over to the colored people this evening and an interesting program of exercises is to be given. Old plantation songs, made famous by the wonderful singing of the negroes, will be rendered by the largest colored choir ever gotten together in RICHMOND. In addition to the choruses, there will be other music given by the best colored talent in the city. Practically all the colored choirs in the city will take part and, in addition, there will be hundreds of school children in the chorus.

The colored cadets will give a number of drills and the Knights of Pythias will also do some drill work. The children in the colored playground school will take part in the exercises.

The beautiful tree and grounds will be lighted up just the same as on Christmas Eve, when more than ten thousand people gathered around the great tree and took part in the impressive ceremonies incident to the occasion.

With the coming of clear weather, it is possible that other entertainments will be given at the tree during the remaining nights of the week. It was the intention of the committee to keep the tree lighted every night during Christmas week, but on account of the inclement weather the entertainments scheduled had to be postponed. It is possible that if organizations want to give their entertainments arrangements can be made to have the tree lighted any night during the week.

It is expected that a large crowd will go to the entertainment tonight given by the colored people. A portion of the ground and seats will be reserved for white people who wish to attend, and it is understood that many will be present.

PRESIDENT OF UNITED COLORED CHARITIES, INC.

REV. F. W. WILLIAMS, B.D.
Pastor of Queen Street Baptist

The Journal & Guide 2-21-14.

The incorporation of the United Colored Charities of Norfolk marks another step forward in the conduct of charitable organizations in this city. The corporation is headed by Rev. F. W. Williams, who for a number of years has acted as Santa Claus to the poor colored children of the city, and the membership is composed of an organization of women who have every year administered to the charities of the city under the name of the Hamper Basket Society, as well as other men and women affiliated with various charitable causes.

By combining their efforts under one head the members hope to do a larger and more effective work. The officers are Rev. F. W. Williams, president; Mrs. Mamie E. Gordan, secretary; Mrs. Gertrude Harrison, treasurer. The board of directors is composed of Dr. W. T. Lovette, W. J. Kemp, D. G. Jacox, Laban Reid, Mesdames Mary E. Simmons, Katie Colden, Emma V. Kelly, Rosa Burnham, Ida W. Bagnall, Emma Cherry, Hattie Proctor, S. A. Cousins and Rev. F. W. Williams.

FEDERATED CHARITIES AND WHAT IT IS DOING

Of the 5303 families under the care of the Federated Charities during the last year, it develops as a result of inquiry that 731 families were colored. This is nearly one-seventh of the total.

The Federated Charities gives credit to the colored population for having less proportionate to the whole population than its natural share of people dependent upon this private charity.

Close cooperation has always obtained on the part of the Federated Charities and the colored people. One entire District Board of the Society is made up exclusively of colored people with Dr. T. S. Hawkins as chairman.

During the last season the assembly room of the Western District office of the Federated Charities 1280 McCulloh street was placed at the disposal of a large group of colored men and women who under the direction of Mrs. Eugene R. Smith had secured a course of lectures by local experts engaged in all kinds of social and charitable work affecting the colored community. This same group of interested people is planning another course of study for the coming winter at some central point. The original founder of this group was Benjaman H. Locke and he was actively seconded by the interested members and by the Social Service Corporation.

MAJOR MOTON TO SPEAK ON TOURS OF VIRGINIA

The Negro Organization Society of Virginia will make a campaign for social uplift through the Shenandoah Valley from August 10 to 16. Meetings will be held at Roanoke, Lexington, Clifton Forge, Covington, Staunton, Harrisonburg, Winchester, Millwood, and Berryville. The people of the cities and towns where stops will be made, have made preparations for the meeting and for the entertainment of the party.

Major R. R. Moton of Hampton Institute, who is the president of the society, will be the principal speaker of the campaign and those who have been invited to accompany and assist him are J. M. Gandy, W. T. B. Williams the Rev. A. A. Graham, T. C. Walker T. C. Erwin, E. A Long, the Rev. W. H. Stokes, the Rev. L. L. Downing.

THE CLOTEE SCOTT SETTLEMENT

Baby Helen Henderson, 5624 Lake Park avenue, is decidedly the most popular baby in Hyde Park, according to the number of votes registered at the Clotee Scott Settlement July 4. As a proof, little Helen carried away the prize of $5 to start a bank account. Little Alberta Crawford, 4525 Evans avenue, a sweet baby of four or five months, was the happy recipient of the second prize, a beautiful baby silver set. Leroy Brooks, Jr., 14 months, the handsome son of Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Brooks, living at 5219 Lake Park avenue, received the third prize, a useful little baby plate, and also carried the beauty prize, a pretty little dress made by one of the girls of the club. It was through the decision of the five judges that Leroy was declared the most beautiful baby in Hyde Park, but the popular opinion of the audience, who afterwards spoke to the managers, is that May Tribue, the beautiful baby girl of three months of Mr. and Mrs. John Tribue, 5338 Kenwood avenue, is the prettiest baby in Hyde Park. Little May Tribue received a fourth prize, a china set, though only three prizes were offered. Miss Rena Love won the chair, Miss Fanny Lacey the cut glass dish.

The real motive for this fair and baby show was to stir up and create interest among the residents of this pretty suburb. A real desire exists to arouse community interest and race pride. We are proud to say that the very best citizens living in Hyde Park came to hear the fine program furnished on the evening of July 3 by Mrs. Martha B. Anderson and Mr. T. Theodore Taylor. We beg to thank everyone who contributed in any way to make this affair a success. We also desire to keep the interest up to fever heat.

Mr. N. D. Oyerinde, a student at the Virginia Union University, an African young man of marked ability, visited the settlement this week and hopes to be able to interest other young men in the work.

Springfield Mass. Republican

OCT 10 1914

NEGRO CIVIC LEAGUE MEETS

CLERGYMEN MAKE ADDRESSES

Over 150 Memoers Hear Talks on Methods of Bettering Condition of Colored Man.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Negro civic league was held in the Third Baptist church Wednesday night. The speakers were Rev Garnett R. Waller, pastor of the church, Rev Dr William N. DeBerry, pastor of the Third Baptist church, and John L. Witten, pastor of the Loring-street Methodist church. There were about 150 members of the league and their friends in attendance. All the speakers discussed the social and economic status of the Negro in this city and in other parts of the country and told of the efforts being made by the different Negro organizations throughout the country to better the conditions of the colored man.

Rev Mr Waller was the first speaker. He was given a splendid ovation by the audience. He spoke of the great work which is being carried on in the South and in the large cities of the North where the Negro race is largely represented. He spoke in particular of the efforts being made by different organizations to promote social welfare legislation for the race. Among the things which he said were being undertaken was the abolishment of the notorious "Jim Crow" cars of the South. He told of work that is being done to promote the interests of the race in industrial lines.

Dr DeBerry spoke of the work that is being carried on in the North to better the conditions of the Negro race. He mentioned the work being undertaken by the churches and philanthropic institutions. His reference to the civic work being carried on in the North was especially interesting. He pointed out the value of the ballot and its power when directed properly. He cautioned the members to acquaint themselves with our institutions and to learn the value of the policies advocated by the different political organizations. It was his opinion that the condition of the Negro race was largely what the colored people made it, but pointed out that nothing would enhance their prospects more than wisely directed legislation which would give them a standing beyond dispute.

Rev Mr Witten spoke of the economic and social status of the Negro people, with particular reference to the educational institutions which are provided for bettering the conditions of the race. He was of the opinion that the race could never be raised to the high standard so earnestly desired except through the agency of educational institutions. He believed that the establishing of schools, both academic and vocational, would do a great deal to bring the race to the high standard of efficiency hoped for by the leaders.

NEGROES' CIVIC LEAGUE

Two hundred colored people met recently in New York city to start the organization of a chain of neighborhood associations, the purpose of which shall be to promote the civic, social and commercial welfare of Negroes in the city. The gathering, called by the colored people themselves, united into the Negro Civic Improvement League, and the first of the chain of neighborhood associations was launched.

"Colored people are beginning to realize," said John T. Clark, of the Negro Civic Improvement League, "that it is their duty to the municipality and to themselves to work unitedly for the betterment of conditions.

"The league is an organization composed of the best class of colored men in the city. They plan to organize in each neighborhood strictly Negro a neighborhood association to educate the Negroes in their civic responsibilities. The Chelsea Neighborhood Association has formed an auxiliary committee of leading colored citizens to work in its district.

J. M. ROYALL TO OPEN PLAYGROUNDS, AUG. 8.

Saturday, August 8, at 2 p. m., the vacant plots on Fifth avenue between 138th and 139th streets and the vacant plo in West 136th street just west of Fifth avenue, will be officially opened by the City of New York and dedicated to playground purposes.

John M. Royall has completed plans for the celebration. He will have refreshments for 2,000 children to be served free to the little ones. Bryan's famous 50-piece band of music will render popular airs and classic seelctions. It is gratifying to know that this music is being donated by the colored musicians of the city who are making a strenuous fight for musical service in the recreation departments of the City of New York. The band will be under the personal leadership of J. Tim Brymn.

The boy scouts under Lieut. Col. Rudolph R. James, will have charge of the policing of the grounds.

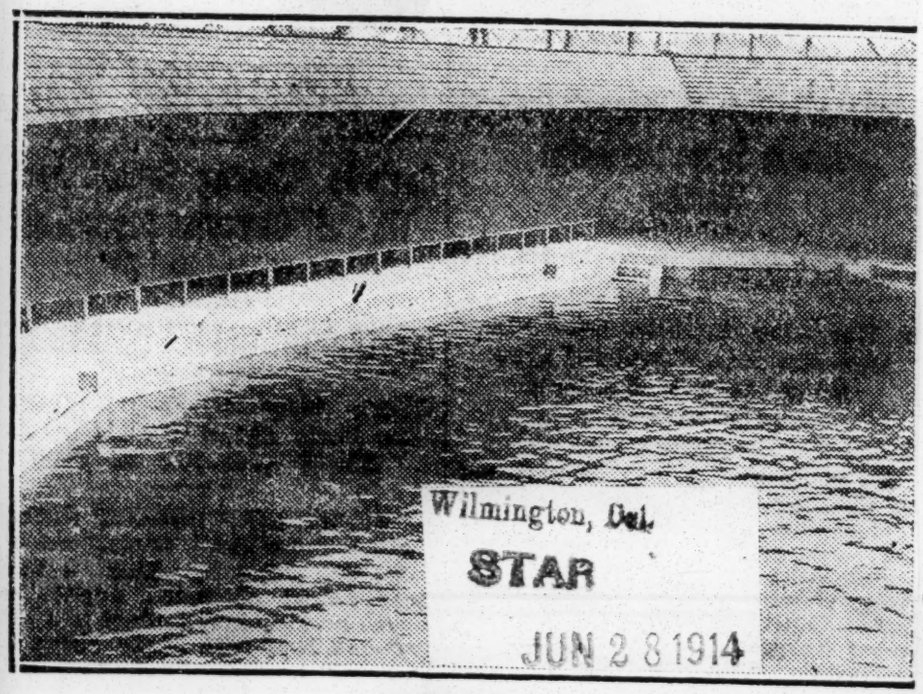
The mothers and fathers of West Harlem District are invited to bring all of the children from 2 to 6 o'clock.

The opening exercises will take place on the plot on Fifth avenue between 138th and 139th streets abou 2 p. m.

Any colored men and women who have passed the civil service examination for attendants of playgrounds, are asked to call to see John M. Royall, 21 West 134th street.

Social Conditions, Improvement of -1914

Exterior of Bath House.



The Pool.

PUBLIC BATH FOR COLORED PEOPLE FORMALLY OPENED

With appropriate exercises and in the presence of several hundred persons, mostly negroes, the public bathhouse for colored people at Sixteenth and Poplar streets, was formally opened yesterday afternoon.

The exercises consisted of addresses and music. The speakers were Park Commissioner Samuel H. Baynard, City Councilman John O. Hopkins, the only colored member of that body, who was largely instrumental in having the bath house built for the colored citizens; Professor J. R. P. Brock, colored, principal of Thomas Durham Public School, of Philadelphia, and Lieutenant O. H. Bowser, also colored, patriotic instructor of Colonel Robert Gould Shaw Camp, Sons of Veterans, a colored organization.

The exercises were begun at 4.15 o'clock, and lasted about one hour.

Music was furnished by the Odd Fellows' Band, under the directorship of Norman Scott, and the fife and drum corps of Colonel Robert Gould Shaw Camp, Sons of Veterans.

At the conclusion of the exercises a handsome American flag, made by the members of the ladies' auxiliary of Colonel Robert Gould Camp, was presented to Park Commissioner Baynard to be paced on a flag pole, near the bathhouse. The presentation address was made by Lieutenant O. H. Bowser, of Colonel Robert Gould Shaw Camp. Mr. Baynard accepted the flag with a short address and in turn presented the flag to Councilman Hopkins, who had it placed on the flag pole. While the flag was being hoisted to the top of the pole the band played "America," while the Delaware jurist, the President replied:

"Gentlemen, I am glad to meet you, and am very glad you came here. But if I were to promise to appoint Judge Woolley, I would have to say it in a low voice because of the State of New Jersey."

The significance of the President's statement was more fully appreciated after the departure of the delegation from the executive mansion.

During the past few days a report was in circulation that the State Liquor Dealers' Association was opposed to the appointment of Judge Woolley because of his recent decision in the Supreme Court upholding the Hazel law and declaring that the Webb-Kenyon law did not prevent the interstate shipment of liquor into the "dry" sections of Delaware. The liquor men, it was reported, regarded the decision as being of a discriminatory nature.

It was likewise reported that the "dry" advocates were also antagonistic for the reason that the judge's interpretation of the Webb-Kenyon statute, as it applied to Delaware, nullified the purpose for which the Hazel law was passed—the prevention of the shipment of liquor into Kent and Sussex counties.

James H. Kane, proprietor of the Hotel Wilmington, who is president of the Liquor Dealers' Association last night denied that the liquor men were taking any hand in the matter. It was reported that a petition against the appointment of Judge Woolley was being circulated. "I am really surprised," said Mr. Kane "that such a report should be circulated. I cannot imagine where it was originated. The State Liquor Dealers' Association has not and will not oppose Judge Woolley. On the contrary, the members are heartily in favor of the Delaware judge being named to succeed Judge Gray.

"We recognize that he is an able jurist, and that he would exercise the duties of the high office with credit to himself and honor to his country."

"Tell the readers of The Star," Mr. Kane continued, "that not only is our organization in favor of Judge

MRS. WILSON GIVES LAUNDRY

The N. Y. Amsterdam News

President's Wife Probably Trying to Atone for Part She Took in Segregation at Capitol.

Special to The Amsterdam News.

Washington, March 10.—Through the interest and generosity of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, Mrs. Archibald Hopkins and Miss Alice Jay, a laundry has been installed at the Colored Social Settlement in southwest Washington. It will in a few days be ready for use by women of the neighborhood, where they may do their laundry work in a sanitary way.—News Item.

The giving of a laundry to colored women by Mrs. Wilson, if it be true, will hardly satisfy colored men or that portion of them who said they supported her husband for President. What they have been expecting from the administration is good salaried jobs in the government departments such as has been given by other Presidents. Maybe though the President's wife is trying to atone for the part she is reported to have played in the color discrimination among Uncle Sam's employees at the Capitol.—Ed.

The meeting at Allen Chapel last Sunday in the interests of the Federation of Negro Charities, while not largely attended, was very interesting to those who attended. The fact that some of the most influential white citizens were present and offered such enthusiastic and generous co-operation in the campaign now on to finance these charities, shows that our people have before them a fine opportunity if they will only improve it. Friends always rise up to help us if we get together and work together. We had just as well support our charities systematically as other charities are supported, and every member of the race should be willing to bear his proportionate part of the responsibility.

PLAYGROUND TO OPEN

Prominent City Officials and White and Black Citizens to Formally Dedicate Harlem's Playgrounds Won by New York News.

All the city officials directly in charge of the parks and playgrounds, together with many other prominent citizens, black and white, will officially open the Harlem Playgrounds on 136th street and 138th street, on Saturday afternoon. Refreshments will be served free and music will be furnished by Timmis Military Band of 50 pieces. The New York News' charity director, Guilford M. Crawford, started the present successful fight for playgrounds. The present sites were secured through the persistent efforts of John M. Royall, chairman of the New York News Playground Committee. The Urban League director, Eugene K. Jones, for several years has been working toward the same end and his organization co-operated with the News committee.

CIVIC LEAGUE HOLDS MEETING

The Afro-American Civic League of this city, will hold a very attractive and specially helpful public meeting, at Grace Presbyterian Church Thursday and Friday evenings, May 28 and 29, at eight o'clock, and among the speakers will be, Councilmen Binswanger, and Cummings, Mr. C. A. A. J. Miller, assistant Superintendent of Public Schools, Rev. Dr. Humphries of Grace and St. Peter's Church, and Mr. Edmund J. Wachter. The subjects discussed will be, be Civic relations, the schools, social relations, and business. Doubtless, there will be a full attendance upon the part of our people, as there is no charge for admission, the purpose being simply to stir up interest along the lines above suggested. Dr. E. J. Wheatley is the president of the League.

COLORED SCHOOL MISSION

A Worthy Institution Makes Earnest Appeal For Funds to Carry On Work.

The Colored School Mission is in need of money. Unless this is given at once the work of the Mission will immediately cease. The Mission has been supported almost entirely for the last two years by the money and sympathy of the good white people of this city. But its noble work will cease to operate longer unless a certain amount is assured it at once by those who feel that such work is needed.

As has often been explained in these columns before the work of the Mission is necessary, definite and result-getting. It teaches at least fifty girls for ten months—ranging in ages from eight to eighteen years old—how to do all plain cooking as well as kitchen and dining-room work. It furnishes free clothing to all pauper and indigent children and gives them food at actual cost. This saves many a child from becoming a criminal and puts in him a desire to be useful. The Mission has always been handicapped in carrying out these necessary plans because of the lack of funds.

If we could only get enough white friends to give to this worthy undertaking a decided change would be noticeable within the next ten months in the conduct and usefulness of the colored children of this city. There is no such organization in this city to help the submerged colored boy or girl. The white city Mission gives us nearly all the clothing we need but we need actual cash also.

For the last two years we have given away 1200 pieces of clothing, served over 800 dollars worth of penny lunches, given away over 1,000 free lunches to hungry children and have taught 125 girls plain cooking, kitchen and dining-room work.

Anyone who feels that he or she would like to give to this worthy cause please do so at once by sending cash or check to Professor W. H. Humphrey, box 265. The Mission makes monthly reports and every doner will be given credit if he so desires. The Mission has the sympathy and support of the School Board, the White City Mission and the best white people.

It is a fine thing the Negro leaders in Kansas City are undertaking in bringing together their various charities in federation. The charities which they sustain are highly creditable to the energy and self-sacrifice of the colored people themselves. There is very great need for all these institutions. Much of the work they do is prerventive in character. Consider, for instance, the wholesome effect of the domestic science school which Mrs. T. H. W. Williams has instituted in her own home, with the various organizations federated, so they can avoid duplication of effort and co-operate more effectively their efficiency and influence in the community must be greatly increased.—Kansas City Star.

Mrs. Wilson's Death Due to Her Overwork In Cause of Humanity

Constitution

Editor Constitution: It is officially stated that Mrs. Wilson's death was largely due to her tireless efforts for human betterment, especially among southern mountaineers and in the slums of Washington: but it is not widely known that her greatest fight, that against the Washington slums, a fight crowned with success only on her deathbed, was waged by this Christian southern woman in behalf of the negroes.

The writer was invited to Washington last November to speak before the housing committee of the National Civic Federation on the housing of slum negroes in the south. It was as a member of this committee that Mrs. Wilson undertook her campaign against the Washington alleys, and as the guest of the committee's chairman the writer was taken through many of the alleys, and was given a full history of the campaign.

Most of the alleys are "blind," opening from wider alleys, running back of the street houses, and invisible to policemen on the streets. They shelter many thousands of negroes, and are not only a menace to health, but are almost prohibitive of morality or decency in those doomed to grow up in them.

For twenty years social workers have been trying to abolish them, but until this southern woman came to the white house practically nothing was accomplished. Soon after her arrival in Washington she visited them, and became at once an active member of the housing committee. She carried through the slums, in her own automobile, many senators and congressmen whom she won to a support of the cause she had made her own. A bill was prepared to abolish the alleys in ten years, one-tenth being condemned each year, and their place being taken by minor streets and by playgrounds. The bill was heartily approved by the president, and was introduced at the beginning of the regular session of congress last fall. Though backed by the housing committee of the National Civic Federation, of which she was a member, it was known as "Mrs. Wilson's bill" and as such was passed, a few hours before her death, in response to her dying request.

At the meeting of the housing committee above referred to, Mrs. Wilson was present, and after adjournment she talked at length to the writer, also a southern woman, in regard to her convictions about the negroes. Her mother and grandmother, both slave-owners, taught her from childhood, she said, that the uplift of the negroes was the especial duty of southern white Christians. So strongly did she herself believe this that when, as a young girl, she went to New York to study art, she chose as her church work during the years she was there the teaching of a class in a negro Sunday school. If I had not been a southern girl," she said to me, "I would have chosen some other kind of work, but being a southerner I felt it my duty to do something for colored people. I have never changed my conviction at this point."

As the wife of the president she worked for the white poor of the south, being actively engaged in efforts to develop industries for mountain women, to promote the sale of their handicraft, and to encourage education among them. Her heart was no less with her own people for recognizing her obligation to the weaker race. A true southerner, she believed, as do both whites and blacks in the south, in the social separation of the races, but she also felt her obligation as a Christian to all the poor of the land, regardless of race. She saw, under the necessary social and racial separateness, a human oneness of all races which compelled her, as a follower of Jesus Christ, to serve, so far as she could, the needs of all.

L. H. (MRS. J. D.) HAMMOND.

Augusta, Ga.

A WOMAN'S NOBLE WORK.

We present elsewhere on this page today an interesting communication from Mrs John D. Hammond, of Augusta, wife of one of the most eminent Methodist ministers of the south.

Constitution

In lamenting the death of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, Mrs. Hammond brings out the interesting fact that the physical collapse of the president's wife and her consequent death was due very largely "to her tireless efforts for human betterment." And one of the most notable features of her labor for mankind was her work in trying to elevate the standard of negro citizenship so that more of the race might be good citizens instead of bad criminals.

Mrs. Wilson inherited this from the ante-bellum days of the old plantation when the mistress of the "big house" charged herself with the responsibility, not only of caring for the health of the slaves, but more particularly with the important function of training them both industrially and morally. Many a southern mistress in those days conducted her slave Sunday school class on Sunday morning, and much of the best there was in the slavery system came from the relationship established between the noble women of the south and those for whose training, mentally and morally, she assumed responsibility.

And it was this relationship that so touched the heart and held the loyalty of the slaves that, when the men of the south were on the field of battle, their wives and children were left to the safe and tender keeping of the slaves, against whose very liberty they were fighting.

No wonder, therefore, that a bill introduced at the present session of the legislature making it unlawful for a white person to teach a negro in this state was lost without being given even serious consideration.

If the white people of the south are not to teach the negroes how to be better citizens—if they are not to teach the rank and file of that race that it is far better for them to follow the channels of peaceful law abiding activity, than to expend their energies and waste their efforts in filling our jails and our penitentiaries—then, in God's name, who is to teach this lesson?

The white people, more than any one else, are interested in elevating the standard of negro citizenship—in making them good citizens instead of criminals, because it is the white people who are menaced most by the racial debauchery which can best be lessened by the better example of the more advanced race.

We are spending millions for Christian work in Asia, and for teaching the Hottentots in the heart of Africa, and yet right here around us are a horde of Hottentots, and every one dollar spent toward bringing them closer to the standard of civilization will bring better results than a thousand dollars sent to the middle of Africa.

No one knew of these conditions better than Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, a noble southern woman, every fiber of whose veins was dominated by southern tradition and southern sentiment.

If more of our good women were to take closer to heart the benefits to be wrought by the good work she was doing when cut down by the relentless hand of Providence. the standard of our whole citizenship would be elevated, our white people would be very largely relieved of the burden of prosecuting and caring for criminal negroes, and our jails would be less crowded.

KANSAS CITY NEGROES

To the Editor: On the hottest Sunday in the year, representatives of the eight Negro charities endorsed by the Kansas City Board of Public Welfare, met in a colored church to plan their money raising campaign. They have united under the title of Federation of Colored Charities. About half of the members of the board are white, and the arrangement is that the colored people are to raise $2,500 and the white $5,000 to carry on their work. This will give money enough to standardize their day nurseries and homes and their new hospital.

It has given the white people a chance to find how very little they were doing for the 30,000 colored in their midst. They were contributing less than $1,000 a year to all these charities and their largest contributor died last year. The white membership of the board is a guarantee that the money is to be used correctly and the leaflet circulated describes each society and its particular work. The funds are to be divided according to the needs. Each society stated the sum which would be wanted to carry it through the year. These were added together to make the total.

Aside from the charities the colored people have other reasons for rejoicing—the $100,000 Y. M. C. A. building, toward which Julius Rosenwald of Chicago gave $25,000, is almost completed, and after twenty-six years of watchful waiting by T. R. Coles, principal of the Garrison School, has seen a public bath house completed for the colored people. It contains an auditorium, gymnasium, branch library station and club rooms. It is located on Garrison Square, one of two public playgrounds for colored children in the city.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

APPEAL FOR NEGRO SETTLEMENT.

Chicago, Nov. 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The Clotee Scott settlement is in the saloon and poorer district of Hyde Park at 5621-23 Harper avenue. According to the statements of the mothers, business people, and church people, this settlement has done more good for this neighborhood than anything else attempted since the World's fair, and that, too, without support. Even the alderman of the Sixth ward, who has spoken here, congratulated the young colored woman who is its founder and who is giving her service without pay for the public good, yet no support financially comes from the public nor any one for this good work. July 11, 1913, THE TRIBUNE contained a splendid article on the good influence the work had and still has over the neighborhood.

Work has been given and is still found for needy ones; children are taken out of the streets and alleys and cared for while mothers are at work. The public library furnishes books, industrial clubs and classes are organized, and public lectures given.

All this good is supported by nothing but praise, and a few give magazines and clothing that are duly dsitributed among the families with children. Unless funds are forthcoming this settlement must cease its work as Good Samaritan.

The young colored woman in charge has worked to the point of a breakdown in health and needs help. With all the philanthropic people who live in Hyde Park and know all about this work, we feel that this appeal will not be in vain.

CLOTEE E. SCOTT,
5623 Harper avenue.

MOOSE PAWS THE GROUND.

Chicago, Nov. 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Your editorial on "Local Results" contains more sophistry than sense. A study of the election returns shows plainly that the Progressives were the least partisan of the voters. Over 50,000 of us refrained from voting for Prentiss because we feared the election of Scully. Scully was elected by Lorimer Republicans. And yet you expect us to help uphold the bipartisan crooks of the Republican party. The most of us voted for as many Republicans and Democrats as we could stomach. Don't expect more of us as long as such men as Cannon, McKinley, Chiperfield, or even Sherman are on the ticket. F. A. W.

Contracts have been awarded for the erection of forty-one two-flat dwellings on South Capitol and O streets for the Sanitary Housing and Improvement Company. The houses are for colored people and will be let at a moderate rental, $8 or $9 per month. They are modern in every respect and will go far toward solving the alley problem which has worried the health authorities of Washington for these many years.

Social Conditions, Improvement of — 1914

DEMONSTRATION KINDERGARTEN FOR COLORED CHILDREN.

Announcement is made by the kindergarten division of the United States Bureau of Education that a demonstration kindergarten has recently been opened for colored children at Chattanooga, Tenn., by the National Kindergarten Association, co-operating with the bureau of education. It will be supported temporarily by Miss Bessie Locke, of New York, in memory of her mother, Jane Schouler Locke. It is believed by those familiar with Chattanooga and its people that it will be necessary to support the demonstration kindergarten there but a short time when the local people will become sufficiently interested in this important work to assume the care and maintenance of the kindergarten, thus enabling the demonstrator to go to another city to repeat the demonstration. A second one will soon be opened in another southern city which will be maintained by Miss Elizabeth R. Wellington in memory of her mother, Mary D. Wellington.

Dr. Claxton, the United States commissioner of education, speaking of kindergartens for the colored race, has said:

"Those who know the negro best know that he does respond to the influences of right education. If his education is to have this transforming influence, should it not be begun in early childhood? And what type of school is better fitted for this purpose than the kindergarten? The little negro is at least imitative. Which school will most probably lead him in the paths in which he should walk—for his good and ours—the school of idleness on the streets, among the dirt and filth of the negro quarters of our towns and cities, or the kindergarten with a woman of culture and consecration as a teacher? When we have done our full duty by providing for our children kindergartens and schools of all grades and kinds, when the forgotten child is remembered and the "lost waif" has been housed and redeemed, then shall we enter fully into our rightful heritage, and wealth and honor and power shall be ours beyond what we can now comprehend."

TRIBUNE

JUN 16 1914

WORK FOR NEGROES CRIPPLED

Miss Walton Says Need Will Be Greater than Usual This Winter.

Miss Elizabeth Walton, of 417 West 114th Street, head of the Walton Kindergarten, has issued an appeal to contributors to work among the colored people. All social service organizations for negroes are almost paralyzed financially this winter, Miss Walton says, and she makes this comment in her appeal:

We have been building up certain works for their education and for their relief for the past half-century. Have we a right to take from these organizations our contributions and give them to war sufferers in Europe? Let me in no way be misunderstood.

Let no one think that I am not in the deepest sympathy with every effort to alleviate the distress in Europe, whether among the wounded or the non-combatants. I have recently returned from abroad and I am so deeply horrified by the awful tragedy that there is no moment when it is not in my mind, and I am asking myself the question, What can, what ought I to do? Let us give all we can to suffering Europe! But let us give it, and do not let us take it from the colored people.

You who have given your contribution each year, but who have not come in contact with the individual needing help or the worker giving his life to the work, cannot realize what the withdrawing of your contribution this year means.

Just for an example: In one organization that I know of it means, instead of employing sixteen workers, it can support but four—and that means cutting off educational work, uplift work among hundreds of boys and girls, employment work, and relief work. To cut off the last two this winter is absolutely cruel, when there will be hundreds out of employment. And what about these faithful workers who, after years of experience, have arrived at doing the finest kind of social service work? Where are they to find new positions this winter? Or, to cite another case, a home for colored women, it is thought, will have to close, and so on—and on.

Miss Walton closes her appeal by saying she hopes every contributor will give as much and more, if possible, to the work for colored people, for the need will be greater than ever this winter.

GRANTS USE OF PLOT AS HARLEM PLAYGROUND

Through the efforts of John M. Royall, the real estate agent, the Mutual Life Insurance Co. has consented to the use of the vacant plot on the west side of 138th street, between Lenox and Fifth avenues, for playground purposes. The president of the Borough of Manhattan, Marcus M. Marks, is being appealed to that the plot may be graded and properly equipped for playground purposes.

This is in keeping with the platform of Mr. Royall in his candidacy for Alderman last fall, when he advocated playgrounds for the children of Harlem. He has also secured from the Metropolitan Street Railway Co. the promise of free transportation for mothers and children under 14 years of age, to the Van Cortlandt and Bronx Parks on certain days of the week.

NEGROES BAND TOGETHER.

First Colored Neighborhood Association Formed.

The first of a series of colored neighborhood associations which is eventually to extend throughout the entire city was formed last night at a meeting of four hundred colored people held in the branch of the Public Library, 103 West 135th Street. The first association was launched in the Harlem district under the auspices of the Negro Civic Improvement League of which John T. Clark is secretary.

"This meeting to-night," said Edward H. Pfeiffer, secretary of the Chelsea Neighborhood Association, "will be remembered as an event in the history of New York city. It means that from now on the 100,000 colored people of the city will stand shoulder to shoulder with their white brothers in demanding the rights and privileges of better government and will assume the same responsibilities. Neighborhood associations throughout the city will welcome the coöperation of the colored citizens to make impossible poor housing, poor policing and the neglect of recreational and educational needs.

"The Chelsea Neighborhood Association is already forming an auxiliary committee composed of leading citizens in the district, and through this committee all the colored people between 14th and 42d Streets, west of Fifth Avenue to the Hudson River, will be assured of civic and social improvements. A new epoch in the history of municipal righteousness is being ushered in."

Other speakers were William F. Edwards, secretary of the Gramercy Neighborhood Association, and George E. Haynes, director of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes.

TRAINING CLASS FOR COLORED VOLUNTEERS

Survey 18-10-1

In December, 1913, Benjamin H. Locke, a young Negro graduate of Columbia University and a recent student in the New York School of Philanthropy, called at the Social Workers' Bureau of Baltimore in answer to a circular letter asking what could be done for his people in training for social service. The bureau offered to arrange a course of lectures if he could get together a class. A conference was held with several representatives of the Federated Charities, and as a result a program was decided upon, and a well known volunteer worker, Mrs. Eugene R. Smith, was secured as chairman.

At the first meeting of this class, in January, a group of twenty-five Negro women—housewives, teachers and a few paid social workers—presented themselves for enrollment. One of them was appointed secretary. This membership grew to forty-two, with an average attendance of thirty. Forty-seven have signified their desire to take up a similar course this year.

New Building for Settlement Work.

Special to The New York Age.

Wilmington, Del., Jan. 21.—On Sunday, January 11, the new Thomas Garrett Settlement House was opened in Wilmington, Del. Several old buildings have been purchased and remodeled at a cost of more than $6,000, most of which has been paid.

This settlement house was started at the suggestion of Mrs. Blanche B. Stubbs, president of the Woman's Federation of Christian Workers, and has received liberal financial and moral support of influential white people, among whom are Miss Helen S. Garrett, granddaughter of Thomas Garrett, the great abolitionist; George B. Miller and Mrs. William P. Bancroft.

The settlement has classes in sewing, cooking and other household arts, conducts a kindergarten and boys' and girls' clubs, and offers lectures on proper living from time to time.

At the opening meeting 350 people were crowded into the assembly hall, which has a seating capacity of about 150. The speakers were Mrs. Blanche B. Stubbe, president of the Federation; Miss Helen S. Garrett, president of the Advisory board; Eugene Kinckle Jones, associate director of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes; George B. Miller and the Rev. R. L. Jackson, members of the advisory committee.

New York Age

Croom Settlement School, Croom, Md.

Special to The New York Age.

Croom, Md., June 20.—Thursday night, June 18, a large audience witnessed the closing exercises of the winter session of the school. In the audience was Miss Susie Willes, the founder of the school.

Mrs. Blanche Thomas of Washington, D. C., and Miss Mayme V. Brown the teacher, daughter of Dr. W. H. Brooks of St. Mark's Church, rendered the music for the occasion. The children did remarkably well. The motion songs: "The Flag We Love," "Tardy Scholar," the recitation, "School Room Trials," crowning the queen and winding the poles are worthy of special mention.

The Summer School is now in session and will hold the closing exercise in October.

ASTOR WILL GIVE PICNIC

Young Millionaire and Bride Will Send Colored Children on Day's Outing.

Four hundred colored children will have the time of their lives next Friday through the work of Vincent Astor and his bride. It is to be one of the nine excursions Mr. and Mrs. Astor have planned for the children of the poor this summer, the first of which took place yesterday. They are under the management of the Children's Aid Society.

Mr. Astor gave nine excursions last summer, but none for the colored children. The society intends to make the first pickaninny picnic a huge success.

Baltimore, Md. American

July 1914

FOR COLORED CHILDREN.

The Colored Fresh Air and Empty Stocking Circle is in the midst of its summer work in providing an outing for the poor colored children of the city so far as its funds will permit. At its beautiful farm, located near Relight, every preparation is being made for the outings. On Saturday, which was inspection day, several hundred interested persons visited the farm and were served with a good old-fashioned country dinner. At different periods in the summer the poor boys and girls will be taken to the farm separately and will be permitted to enjoy real country life.

This organization has been in existence for eight years, during which time it has brought much cheer to the poor colored children of the city at Christmas time and during the summer. The scope of its work is limited only by lack of funds to provide for its large demands. The officers of the circle are: Ida R. Cummings, president; Katie Gwathney, vice president; Mamie R. Bruce, recording secretary; Mattie C. Collis, corresponding secretary; Martha Thompson, treasurer, and Harry S. Cummings, attorney.

NORTH CAROLINA WELFARE CONFERENCE

One of the most significant meetings held in a long time in North Carolina, will be the "Welfare Conference" at Bennett College, Greensboro, from Thursday, May 7, to Sunday, May 10, inclusive. The welfare of the colored race is sought in this conference, which will deal with such topics as "better schools, better farms, better churches, better homes," with addresses by prominent speakers in each department. From 8:30 each morning to noon, again in the afternoon and again at night, all our Methodist people in the section are urged to gather and take part in the meetings. Among the speakers announced are State Superintendent of Public Instruction J. Y. Joyner; Professor N. C. Newbold, the supervisor of Negro rural schools; Professor C. R. Hudson, State Agent of farmers' co-operative demonstration work; Dr. J. S. Burnett district superintendent of the Holston Conference. "Better homes" will be demonstrated by Mrs. Donelson and her assistants from Kent Home; the music will be in charge of Dr. Waddy of Greensboro; recreation under the direction of Professor Munday, of Bennett College. Bishop Henderson will preside at all sessions and make addresses each day.

Inasmuch as free entertainment is to be provided to all delegates who will notify the committee of their coming, it is important that every one send word to Professor J. E. Wallace, president of Bennett College, at once. This will avoid misunderstanding later. Bishop Henderson says: "I urge every pastor in the North Carolina Conference, with all his officials, to make every possible effort to attend this conference. It will mean better things for our churches and for our people in those churches, and we expect to make it a distinct contribution to the advancement of the Kingdom of God."

NEGRO STUDENTS GIVEN WELCOME AT HOME

Chicago Tribune

SIXTY MEMBERS OF RACE RETURN

DEC 22 1914

Program of Oration and Music Mark Occasion of Jubilee of the Race

Afro-American Civic League last night at the meeting at Bowman A. M. E. Church greeted about sixty of the students of the race who have returned to the city at the conclusion of the college year.

The Civic League in its meetings hel recently never has dispensed with th fight it is maintaining for the remova of the "red light' disarict from th vicinity of the negro homes and the churches, and no exception to the rul was made last night.

Prof. E. J. Moore last night spok earnestly of the menace of the distric to the homes and children of the rac and commended the Tribune for th part it has taken in fighting the bat tles of his people.

The report of Rev. Robert H. Pitt man, chairman of the board of govern ors, was presented. From this it ap peared that the league had obtaine legal information relative to the cit and State law as applied to the re sorts, "and" the report says, "w found that they exist by suffrage an not by law."

Prof. Prince W. Spears, in the ad dress to the students admonished them to do the work that lies nearest and to do wel lthe work which the world gives them to do, whether it be with hand or brain. The speaker placed especial emphasis upon the virtues of faithfulness, honesty and industry as traits of character which would aid in gaining for the negro a degree of recognition in the affairs of the world.

Occ sion for Rejoicing

The occa ion was one for rejoicing for the large audience which enjoyed the present tion of a program presented by th able men and women of the race.

NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE

NOV 7 1914

NEGROES GIVE THANKS

Rev. H. H. Dunn Voices Sentiments of His Race in Address

Rev. H. H. Dunn held thanksgiving services at the Central Congregational Church yesterday, and the collection was devoted to the fund for the Colored Old Folks' Home. The address was devoted to the achievements of the negro race during the year as cause for thanksgiving. Rev. Dunn took his text from Joel ii, 25: "And ye shall eat in plenty, and be satisfied, and praise the name of the Lord your God that has dealt wondrously with you; and my people shall never be ashamed."

In local development he referred to the progress of the Y. M. C. A.; the work of the Christmas Gift Fund for poor negro children, instituted by The Times-Pica-yune; establishment of the first play-grounds for colored children at Seventh and Freret streets; establishment of a public library for negroes; the removal of Southern University to an ideal location in East Baton Rouge parish, and the progress made by all the other institutions for the benefit of the race. Rev. Dunn said:

"Our lot has been, indeed, cast in pleasant places. Our natural resources are unbounded, our fertility of soil is unsurpassed. No people has greater advantages and yet none has greater responsibilities, and I verily believe that if we follow the paths of righteousness, love our neighbor both at home and abroad, in the language of the text, 'We shall eat in plenty, and be satisfied, and we shall continue to praise the name of the Lord.'

"Nothing but sin hinders the development of the individual and blocks the steady progress of the nation.

"Israel of old had departed from the true teachings of Jehovah, and had become licentious and selfish. And their God permitted the grasshoppers to destroy their crops and the drought to cause untold sufferings in the land."

Houston, Tex.

POST

DEC 31 1914

CHARITY WORK AMONG NEGROES WAS DISCUSSED AT CONFERENCE

Representative Colored Citizens Gathered Wednesday Night.

Several of the leading colored citizens of Houston met at Trinity Methodist church, Bell and Travis, Wednesday night and discussed the condition of many poor and destitute colored people throughout the city and formulated plans for some immediate relief for many who are in want.

The house was called to order by N. Q. Henderson, superintendent of the colored federated charities. The religious services were conducted by Rev. E. H. Holden, who made the opening prayer. Dr. A. W. Carr, the pastor of Trinity, led in the singing. He was unanimously selected chairman of the meeting.

A Scripture lesson was read by Rev. M. F. Foust of the Congregational church.

Among the ministers of the city who attended the meeting, pledging their influence to the charity movement, were Dr. F. L. Lights, who delivered the sermon of the occasion; Dr. C. C. Harper, Rev. J. I. Gilmore, Rev. M. F. Foust, Dr. E. H. Holden, Rev. W. E. Smith and Rev. George Burton.

The representative colored citizens present were: J. B. Bell, John W. Hubert, Mrs. E. A. Colbert and others. The teachers were B. H. Grimes, N. U. Henderson, Euretta Fairchild, W. J. Smith and Charles F. Smith.

All of the church organizations of the colored people were represented without respect to denomination.

Other speakers who followed Dr. Lights were John W. Hubert, N. Q. Henderson, E. K. Fairchild, Rev. J. I. Gilmore, W. J. Smith, Rev. M. F. Foust and Dr. E. H. Holden.

Subscriptions and a collection in cash were taken. Several committees were appointed to look out for the general relief of the poor. A resolution indorsing the work of the federation as carried on during the past month was read and adopted.

The colored ministers will lift collections Sunday next for the immediate relief of the poor.

Nov

23 November 191

Appeal for Colored Folk.

Editor of The Globe, Sir—The National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes is an organization of white and colored people co-operating in an effort to improve the relationship between the races in America by raising the standard of home life among the Negroes, thus making them more desirable citizens. It has three offices in New York City.

It trains Negro social workers, supervises boys' and girls' clubs, meets strange women and girls coming for the first time into our large cities, handles Big Brother and Big Sister work with boys and girls in the children's courts, seeks to protect reliable tenants from the mixing of unquestionable neighbors in tenement houses, and tries to secure co-operation of welfare agencies working for Negroes. It also investigates cases of destitute families. Its workers are all Negroes.

The present financial depression threatens the life of this organization, and eight of its fifteen workers must be dismissed on Dec. 1 if $5,000 is not raised or reliably pledged before that date.

Checks may be sent to our treasurer, A. S. Frissell, president of the Fifth Avenue Bank, at 530 Fifth avenue, or to the league, 110 West Fortieth street.

EUGENE KINKLE JONES.

New York, Nov. 24.

Editor of The Globe, Sir—Will you permit me to call attention to the work of Hope Day Nursery for Colored Children, 33 West 133d street? This institution, after a desperate struggle for existence extending over eleven years, has just moved into a home bequeathed the nursery by a colored woman. There are encumbrances, however, and this appeal is made in the hope that some kind hearted readers of your paper will give something, however small. From thirty to forty children are cared for daily, mothers are provided with work and more good than can be reported in a few words is done by the institution. Any assistance sent to the nursery in care of Mrs. C. O. Thomas, treasurer, will be gratefully received.

MAUDE G. HALL.

New York, Nov. 24.

Chicago Herald

DEC 28 1914

APPEALS FOR PLEDGES TO AID NEGRO LEAGUE

Head of Organization Says Free Reading-Room May Be Compelled to Close.

Mrs. Ida Wells Barnett, president of the Negro Fellowship League, is trying to find twelve contributors who will pledge $100 each to the maintenance of the league's work for the coming year.

"The financial stringency which has affected everybody else," she says, "has made it doubly hard for us to keep things going. Our daily registration list shows an average of fifty men and boys a day who avail themselves of the privilege of spending their leisure time in a pleasant, well-heated room, reading good books, magazines and papers. Many who cannot read play checkers, and nearly all are looking for work.

"For the first time since our employment bureau was established we have been unable to supply them with work, as there seems literally no work to do. There was not enough income to enable us to keep it going. Our lodging-house had to be given up also for the same reason, so there is only the reading-room left. Our expenses average $100 a month. We, who have been doing the work, have had to contribute most of this and unless we get subscriptions, we must give up the reading-room."

NEW YORK EVENING POST

9 July 1914

NEGRO HOME PROSPEROUS.

Retreat for Convalescents About to Begin Season's Work.

According to its annual report, the St. David's Fresh Air and Convalescent Home for colored people at Silver Lake Park, White Plains, which is about to begin its season's work, took care last summer of 129 guests, sent by fresh air committees. Of this number 117 were sent for one week each by the Negro Fresh Air Committee, one was sent by the Judson Memorial Church for two weeks, and eleven were sent for two weeks each by the New York Association for the Blind.

The immediate oversight of the Home last year was in the hands of Mrs. E. G. Clifton, wife of the rector. "The most pressing needs," says the report, "are an icebox, two cooking stoves, a number of tents, and fire escapes for which we have been appealing for years and which are an absolute necessity to insure the safety of the inmates of the Home. We kent 235 women and children free at the Home, in addition to the Negro Fresh Air Committee's 129."

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1914

Colored Citizens Start Organization For Mutual Help

DEC 2

TIMES,
PORTSMOUTH, O.

For the purpose of elevating their race and to keep in closer touch with each other many of the prominent colored citizens of Portsmouth met Tuesday night in a Gallia street hall and formed what will be known as the Afro-American League. The following officers were unanimously chosen: President, John W. Evans; First Vice President, William E. Haley; Second Vice President, Rev. Grant Metcalf; Secretary, Judson Whitfield; Treasurer, William E. Gooden. It was announced Wednesday that weekly meetings would be held until the organization was in smooth running order.

The organization plans to have a membership of 100 within the next few weeks as an active campaign is to be waged for new members. The following names were placed on the charter list: J. W. Evans, W. E. Haley, Rev. Grant Metcalf, Judson Whitfield, William Whitfield, William Jones, William Dalton, Joseph Blackwell, Ed White, Henry Hoston, John W. Lowe, John L. Sykes, Victor Penman, Ernest Harvey, G. T. King, David Goings, Berry Lanney, Charles Cristopher, Tim Greenleaf, John Whitfield, Roland Tanner and Ernest Harvey.

Brooklyn Standard Union

ing and Literature.

The Lincoln Colored Settlement, at 105 Fleet street, has started evening work. Gymnasium, dressmaking and literary classes have been formed. Students from Pratt Institute and the Brooklyn Agricultural Institute act as teachers.

In the day a nursery is conducted, and mothers who work leave their children in charge of the matrons. A kindergarten, sewing and cooking classes all have large attendance during the day.

Although the settlement raised $10,000 during the past year and bought the location, it is now in need of funds to carry on the work. At a recent housewarming large quantities of food and clothing were donated. The committee in charge was composed entirely of the colored women workers.

The annual meeting of the settlement will be held in January, and an appeal for funds will be made. The officers are: Mary W. Ovington, president; Dr. Henry Neuman and Dr. William M. Brundage, vice-presidents; W. D. C. Field, treasurer, and Francis A. Wilson, secretary. Dr. V. Morton-Jones is head worker.

Boston, Mass.
POST

20 December 1914

AID FOR NEGRO FELLOWSHIP.

Chicago, Dec. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—One year ago you were kind enough to publish an appeal to the public asking for aid for the Negro Fellowship league. You will be glad to know that some few noble hearted persons responded to the appeal and have thus enabled us to fill out another year. The league still maintains its reading room at 3005 State street. Our daily registration list shows an average of fifty men and boys who avail themselves of the privilege of spending their leisure time in a pleasant, well heated room, reading good books, magazines, and papers. Many who cannot read, play checkers to while away the time and nearly all of them are hunting work. For the first time since our employment bureau was established we have been unable to supply them with work. There is not enough income to enable us to pay the man to keep it going. Our lodging house had to be given up also for the same reason, so there is only left now simply the reading room.

In this we hold meetings evenings and Sunday afternoons, and while this is not much, still it is far better than nothing. Our expenses average $100 a month. During the last twelve months we have had nearly $400 of that amount contributed to the work. The balance has been paid by those who are doing the work.

As president of the league I voice the earnest belief of our board of directors that there can be found twelve philanthropic minded persons who will pledge $100 each to the maintenance of the work for the coming year.

IDA B. WELLS-BARNETT.

New York Tribune

20 November 1914

MR. WILSON AND THE NEGRO

His Sympathy Expressed for the Hampton Institute Work.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: President Wilson's attitude toward constructive negro work is admirably shown in his recent letter to Robert R. Moton, the commandant of cadets at Hampton Institute and president of the Negro Organization Society. President Wilson said:

"I have been very much interested in the accounts I have heard of the work you are attempting to do through the instrumentality of the Negro Organization Society, and feel that you are to be especially congratulated on the deep interest which has been manifested by the white people of Virginia and the South in the plans now maturing for the betterment of conditions among the negro people.

"I think one of the happiest circumstances of recent times is this co-operation between the white people and the negroes in the South in intelligent efforts to advance the economic success and comfort of the negroes and put them in a position where they can work out their own fortunes with success and self-respect.

"I wish I might attend the meeting at Norfolk in person in order to express my interest and sympathy, but I cannot, and I hope you will feel at liberty to read this letter to the meeting."

WILLIAM ANTHONY AERY.

The Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va., Nov. 18, 1914.

Memphis, Tenn. News Scimitar

JUN 23 1914

GENERAL USE OF OVERTON PARK IS DENIED NEGROES

Owing to the fact that Douglas park has been completed and thrown open to the negroes, the park commissioners, at a meeting late Monday, adopted a resolution refusing the issuance of permits to negroes to use Overton park. Under the resolution negroes will be permitted to visit the Zoo only once a week, on Tuesdays, and then not later than 1 o'clock in the afternoon, when properly accompanied.

The resolution under which the action was taken follows:

"Whereas, on account of lack of funds to put in necessary improvements at Douglas park several permits have been issued for picnics to be held by colored people at Overton park; and,

"Whereas, all necessary work, such as closing up grounds, repairing buildings and digging deep well, has been completed at Douglas park; be it

"Resolved, That no more permits be issued to colored people for picnics at Overton park; be it further

"Resolved, That colored children, when accompanied by parents or teachers, be allowed to visit the Zoo as formerly, on Tuesdays, until 1 o'clock p.m., and that the park commissioners provide within the next twelve months (sooner if its finances will permit) playground apparatus and wading pool at Douglas park for the exclusive use of colored children."

NEW YORK HERALD

24 September 1914

FOR BENEFIT OF COLORED CHARITIES

Festival and Exposition to Be Given Next Week by Prominent Negroes of City.

The Autumn Exposition and Amusement Festival is the title of a week's entertainment to be given, commencing next Monday, for the benefit of negro charities. It is the first enterprise of the sort that has been undertaken, and is under the control of the most prominent negroes of the city.

The festival is to be held at the Manhattan Casino, 155th street and Eighth avenue. Moving pictures, dancing and a Mother Goose Day are among the features of the week's entertainment. The money that is raised will be used for the Home for Aged Colored People, Brooklyn, Howard Orphanage, King's Park, Long Island; White Rose Mission, the Union Rescue Home, the Hope Day Nursery and the Music School Settlement.

Houston, Tex.
POST
SEP 13 1914

As a means of reducing the high cost of living, negroes of Houston are being advised by leaders of their own race to produce some of the food they consume.

The Colored Federated Charities, which organization is affiliated with the Social Service Federation, is sending out circulars advising negro property owners and renters to plant fall and winter gardens. They are urged to utilize every available foot of ground for the growing of foodstuffs, and in this way produce some of the things they eat, which they are now buying with such great difficulty owing to the prevailing prices.

From the pulpits of the colored churches of the city Sunday this advice will be sounded. The importance of being a producer, of growing all the food possible, will be impressed upon the churchgoers of the race.

A mass meeting will be held at the court house Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock, which the negroes are expected to attend in large numbers. Several addresses will be made, and the advantage of the advised action will be made clear.

It is expected that this appeal will meet with ready response, and that many will endeavor in the manner to reduce the high cost of living. Already a number have signified their intention of becoming gardeners on a small scale, and in this way helping to solve the great problem of the day.

DEC 31 1914

Houston, Tex.
Chronicle

NEGROES PLAN RELIEF WORK

Subscriptions and a cash collection were taken for the benefit of the poor among the negroes at a meeting last night in the Trinity Methodist Church. A number of prominent negro citizens were present.

Committees were appointed to conduct the work of relief, and the work now being done by the colored federated charities was indorsed. Negro ministers present voted to take collections at the services next Sunday for the benefit of the poor.

Among those present were Nat Q. Henderson, E. H. Holden, A. W. Carr, M. F. Foust, F. L. Lights, C. C. Harper, J. I. Gilmore, W. E. Smith, George Burton, J. W. Bell, John W. Hubert, E. A. Colbert, B. H. Grimes, Euretta Fairchild, W. J. Smith, Chas. F. Smith.

The Douglass Park was formally turned over to the colored citizens of Memphis, Saturday, July 11, addresses on behalf of the Park Commission, City Government, and the white citizens were delivered by Dr. B. T. Turner, Attorney Chas. M. Bryant and the Hon. J. H. Greer; on behalf of the colored citizens the Rev. T. J. Searcy, the Rev. T. C. Fuller, who was master of ceremonies.

NEW YORK WORLD

COLORED SETTLEMENT STARTS NIGHT CLASSES

17 November 1914

Pratt Institute Students Act as Teachers in Dressmak-

21 April 1914

AN OLD-FASHIONED DOCTRINE.

Describing the success with which the negro has taken care of himself since emancipation, Mr. Booker Washington, in addressing a league of his race at the Olivet Baptist Church, said: "You will not see a single negro in the bread-line."

Like most other sweeping statements of aca-

demic oratory, the phrase is to be taken subject to exceptions. It is probably more rhetorical than statistical. Still, it is not only striking enough to arrest attention but sufficiently extraordinary in these days to make attention worth while.

The essential and salient feature of the boast is that it sets up before the negro race as an ideal of excellence something so distinctly old-fashioned as to have the appearance of novelty. Most of our uplifters, reformers and advocates of social betterment are demanding civic and state help for more bread-lines. The loudest voices that come from pulpits or soap-boxes are all for the right of the individual to get bread from society as a hand-out. Reducing their philosophy to its essential terms, the bread-line is the advance guard of the liberation war of humanity.

Mr. Washington is either ahead of his time or fifty years behind it.

Colored Women's Home Meets Need

Los Angeles Tribune 3-26-'14

Institution Represents Girl's Work

SOJOURNER TRUTH HOME FOR COLORED WOMEN

More Than Half of Cost of Substantial Structure Already Paid by Builders

The Young Woman's Christian association idea is carried out in the Sojourner Truth Home, situated in 1119 East Adams street.

About twenty-seven years ago a young colored woman was called from the south to visit a brother who lay dying in Los Angeles. At that time it was by no means easy for a negro woman to find a suitable stopping place. Because of her painful experiences this young girl resolved that she would put forth every effort to found an institution that would give a wholesome environment to women of her own race. The opportunity presented itself nine years ago, when she was fortunate in interesting about forty other kindred spirits of her race in working with her to bring about the erection of an $8000 building. Fifty-five hundred dollars of this sum has been raised thus far by these faithful workers through membership fees, entertainments and subscriptions.

It was decided to name the institution after the Afro-American abolitionist who, in 1851, lectured on women's rights, temperance, politics and other vital questions concerning the welfare of her race.

The building, consisting of two stories, was dedicated May 5, 1913. The Twenty-fourth United States Infantry (colored) has furnished one of the bed rooms on the lower floor, and a young colored woman has just donated to the library fifty volumes of negro literature.

The tendency of this institution is to encourage a respect for labor as exhibited by the following tablet-inscriptions found in some of the rooms:

"This room will be dedicated to the girl who knows the dignity of labor; to the girl who is willing to forego many social pleasures in order that she may help a tired and widowed mother; to the woman whose culinary art we must depend upon for health and good spirits."

* * *

The colored ministerial alliance of this city was recently addressed by the Rev. William Beckman of Nashville, Tenn., field secretary of the National Baptist Home Mission board. The negro Baptists have their own publishing house with an equipment valued at $350,000. Sunday school periodicals to the number of 10,000,000 copies have been published within a year by the board. There are about 19,000 negro Baptist churches, with a membership of more than 2,000,000. One of the most prominent ministers of the Baptist church is the president of the national negro doll company which manufactures high-class negro dolls.

During his recent visit here Booker T. Washington said that his race sings better than any other race on earth the negro folk songs that always delight us. These songs were improvised by the antebellum negro and are replete with religious feeling and the outpourings of aching hearts. It is not a question of marvel that negro singers have gained distinction from the days of 1851 until the present time, for song is the natural outlet of the negro's soul.

Elizabeth Taylor Greenfield, called The Black Swan, was a cultured singer, whose voice was frequently compared to that of Jenny Lind's by both American and English critics of more than fifty years ago. In New York city a negro baritone soloist has been engaged for the past eighteen years in St. George's Protestant Episcopal church of which the late J. Pierpont Morgan was a member. Three colored churches in Los Angeles have vested choirs whose singing fill their edifices to overflowing Sunday after Sunday.

incomplete

started. Shower baths have also been installed.

To Start Cooking School.

The kindergarten work at this mission is very successful, and next season it is proposed to establish a cooking class for girls, under the direction of a domestic science teacher. In their own homes many of these youngsters have been initiated into the mysteries of the Southern cookery for which their race is famous, but the managers wish to provide a more scientific general training along culinary lines.

The co-operation of the ministers and congregations of the colored churches of the Baptist denomination in this borough has contributed in a very effective way toward the success of this work, and the auxiliary, composed of women from the affiliated colored churches, has been most helpful. A few weeks ago, under the auspices of the auxiliary, a Southern luncheon was cooked and served at the mission house to a large number of the members of the board, and the proceeds are to be added to the cooking class fund. The officers of the auxiliary are: President, Mrs. L. E. Miller; vice president, Mrs. M. E Mathews; treasurer, Mrs. Charlotte Bell; secretary, Mrs. Edward L. Faulcon.

To increase the treasury of the mission house a concert and other entertainments are given during the year, under the auspices of the board. The National Baptist Home Missions Society, at Chicago, also contribute toward the support of the mission, which those in charge would like to see expanded to double or treble its present capacity.

Mrs. Samuel McBride is the superintendent, and Mrs. C. B. Smith, the secretary of the mission house com-

The proffer of the American Missionary Society to turn over to the city of Lexington, Kentucky, the Chandler Normal School campus to be used as a park for colored people from June to September, has been accepted by the Board of City Commissioners. The city will provide police and lawn seats for the same.

The Southwestern Christian Advocate 5/1/1914

An association of thirty-two colored women of Los Angeles, California, are conducting on modest plans a Day Nursery for 7 children whose mothers are bread-winners. This institution opened its doors last November, at which time the faithful promoters had raised in various ways $2,150 from their own people.

There are 1,033 Negroes in Nashville, Tenn., engaged in business or in the professions.

The Southern Workman 5/1914

Garrison Square, Kansas City, Mo., has been recently opened to Negroes by the Park Board.

The playground for colored children opened Monday, June 8 with an attendance of eighty-three. The grounds have been well fitted by the members of the Civic League. New chain swings have been put up and everything is in order for the children to be amused. The officials thank the ladies of the Civic League for their interest in the colored children.

Los Angeles Express 6/11/14

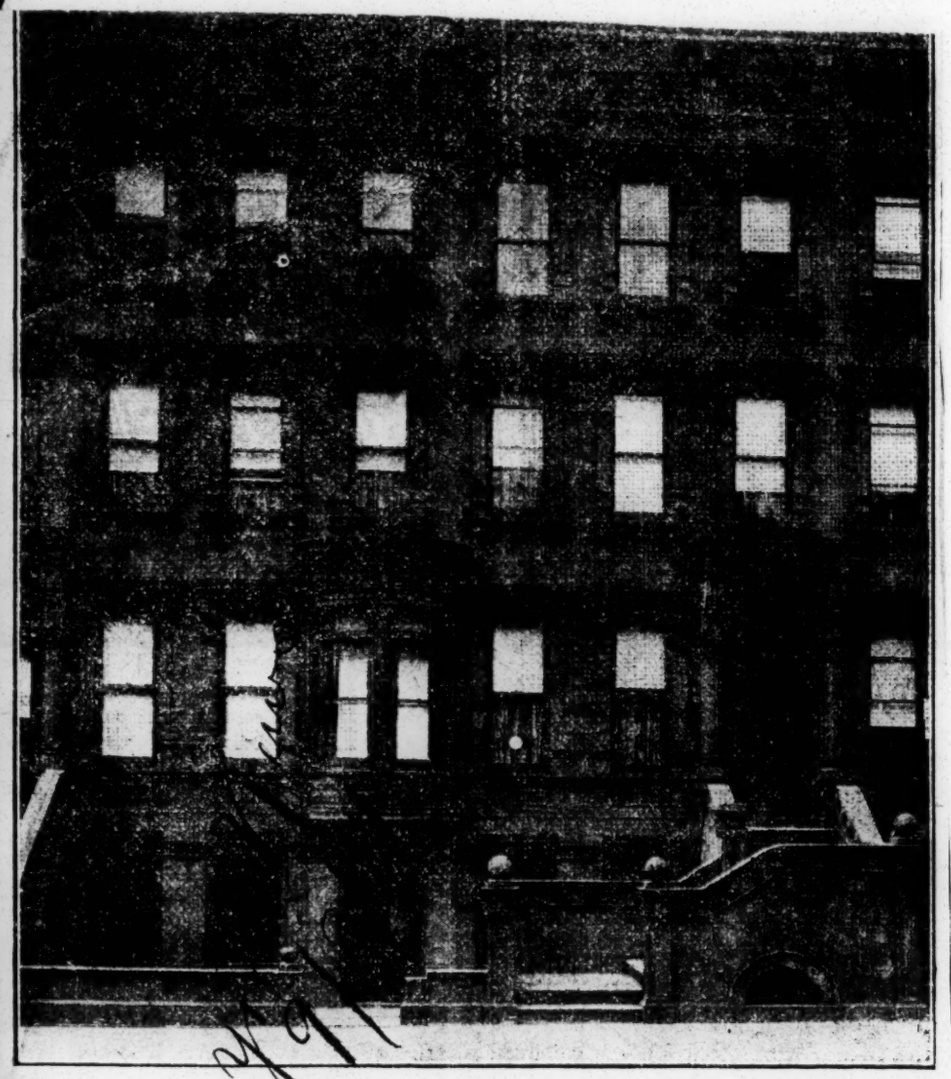
Rt. Rev. C. K. Nelson, D. D., the bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Atlanta, visited St. Matthias chapel and Social Center, Lee St. and Chautauqua ferry Ave. on the evening of Good Friday and confirmed a class of adults presented by Archdeacon Henderson.

Atlanta Independent

APR 18 1914

The monthly public meeting of the Co-operative Civic League has been postponed to April 27, when it will be held in St. Mary's Parish Hall, St. Mary's street, near Eutaw, under the auspices of the Education Committee. The topic to be discussed is "The Needs of the Dependent and Delinquent Colored Child of the City," with emphasis placed upon the need of a parental school for colored children. Women's educational and social organizations are requested to turn out en masse to consider this very important subject.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1914



The New Home of the Music School Settlement

4 and 6 West 131st St., New York City

The Music School Settlement will open for the **Fall Term** in its new buildings on **October 1, 1914.**

The **increased facilities** of the School will enable the work to be conducted on a **greatly enlarged scale.**

Thorough vocal and instrumental instructions in the classics will be given according to **standard conservatory methods,** and the opportunity will be offered students to become proficient in all branches of music; at the same time earnest study of the value and potentiality of Afro-American folk-music will be made.

Two of the main features of the School will be a large **chorus** trained in the singing of folk-songs, choral music and oratorio, and a **symphony orchestra** made up of students.

There will be no increase in tuition fees.

Worthy pupils who cannot afford to pay for lessons will be given **scholarships.**

Registration of pupils at the new home begins Sept. 7. Hours 10 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M., daily; evenings, Tuesdays and Thursdays from 7 to 9.

Applications from out of town will receive prompt attention.

It will be the aim to make the School the musical center of the community and to carry the influence of good music into as many homes as possible.

Under the direct supervision of

J. ROSAMOND JOHNSON

(of the New England Conservatory)

MISS FRANCES A. KELLOR

New York Tribune

20 October 1914

Building for Negroes Only.

A building suitable for dances, exhibitions and meetings, which will be devoted solely to the use of negroes, has been erected in East 135th st., between Fifth and Madison avs. It will be opened in the near future and will be known as the Palace Casino. It contains 20,000 square feet of floor area and will contain a restaurant and a large dance hall.

To Aid Colored Race Is Aim of Mrs. Barney

NEW YORK EVENING POST
2 November 1914

Mrs. J. Dillinger Barney, who is carrying on the work of her father, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, as a worker for the colored race.

"The colored race does not seek charity. All it wants and should have is a chance."

With this as her creed, a creed laid down by her father, the late Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Mrs. J. Dellinger Barney, wife of the well-known Back Bay physician, is doing all in her power to secure for the negro that chance.

"You know, the great trouble with the white race," she told a Sunday Post reporter, "is that we fail to appreciate the colored race includes well-educated ambitious people with refined tastes and manners.

"My work in their behalf is necessarily limited; but I speak for them whenever I travel, and I try to make people understand the hopes and ambitions of these greatly misunderstood people. They have the ability and if given half a chance will make themselves independent.

Mrs. Barney is a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and is on several of the boards working for their interests. She is also a director of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association.

Her father, Colonel Higginson, died four years ago. In the Civil war he was appointed by Governor Andrew to lead the First South Carolina Colored Volunteers, the first regiment of freed slaves mustered into the service of the United States.

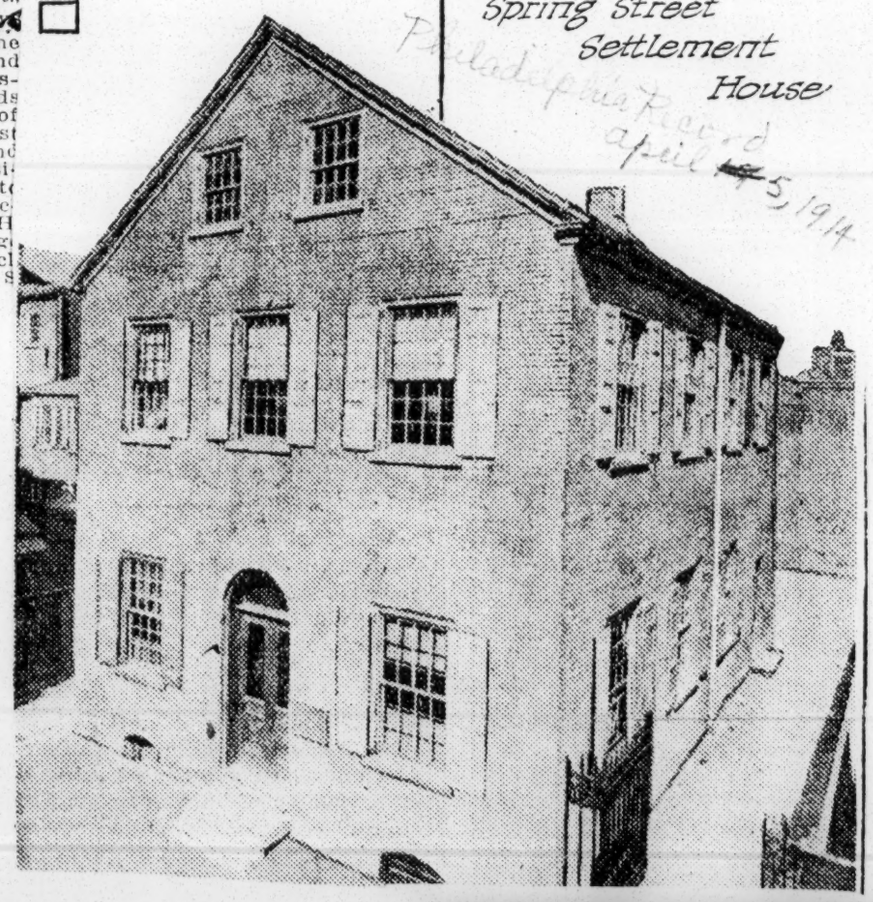
DAVIS DAY NURSERY AND TEMPORARY HOME.

President of the Boys' Club

Will Work for Social Uplift of the Negro

The management of the Davis Day Nursery and Temporary home for colored children, located on Sydenham st., Eastend, have announced a [illegible] bazaar to be held for the benefit of the institution, in Arcade hall, center and Highland aves., Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, Nov. 17 and 18, proceeds to be applied on the mortgage debt of the home. The exercises will consist of a contest drill between the girl and boy inmates; up-to-the-minute classical and jubilee singing; opportunity to secure a beautiful vase or a highly decorated doll, donated by Mrs. W. H. Stanton. The booths will be in charge of the following named ladies: "Dutch Booth"—The Ducks; lemonade. Mrs. S

Pittsburg Press



Spring Street Settlement House

Philadelphia Record April 5, 1914